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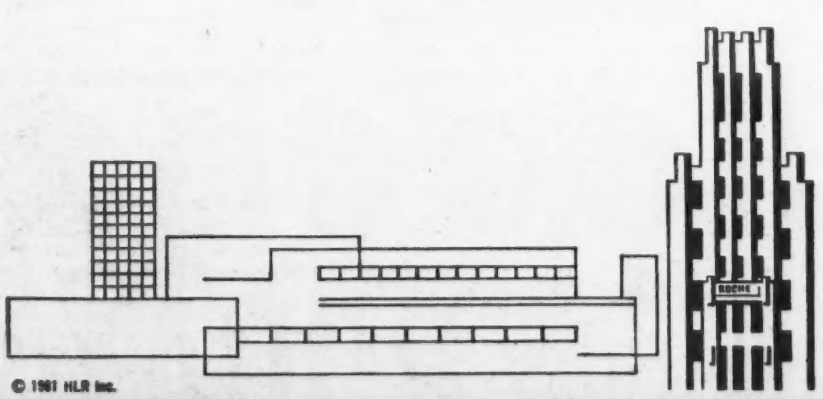

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 179 No. 14 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. April 3, 1961

HEADS GLIDDEN INT'L UNIT: A. D. Duncan, who has been made head of its newly-formed international division by the Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Oxo Alcohol Facility Monsanto's Latest Plan

Pressing its drive for petrochemical self-sufficiency, Monsanto Chemical Company has just decided to add an oxo alcohol facility to the major chemical complex going up at Chocolate Bayou, Tex.

With this venture, Monsanto will be back "to the hole in the ground" in plasticizer production, a spokesman says, becoming the first major producer to achieve complete integration.

Slated to be on stream late in 1962, the oxo alcohol unit will be a captive facility capable of supplying all of the company's near-future requirements. Projected cost and production capacity were not disclosed.

It will be flexibly designed to turn out normal butanol, iso-butanol, iso-octanol, iso-decanol, 2-ethyl hexanol and related alcohols in varying quantities—depending upon the olefin charge. A Monsanto-developed process is expected to give the plant a strong technical position.

Monsanto announced the Chocolate Bayou complex last January (OPD, 1/9/61). Rising on the 3,000-acre site will be major facilities for producing naphthalene and a broad range of olefins. Concurrently, the company has started construction of additional plasticizer facilities at its Delaware River site near Bridgeport, N. J.

Oxo alcohols are key ingredients in the manufacture of phthalate, phosphate and adipate plasticizers and functional fluids. Monsanto, reportedly the world's largest plasticizer producer, now purchases these alcohols in substantial volume.

Industry-wide production of plasticizers has increased from 281 million pounds in 1951 to an estimated 575 million pounds this year. The biggest growth has been in flexible vinyl plastic goods.

Nylon Yarns and Plastics May Get Home in Ireland

British Enkalon, Ltd., subject to acquisition of a suitable site near Antrim, plans to establish a plant in Northern Ireland for the production of nylon yarns and plastic materials.

British Enkalon is an Anglo-Dutch company backed by (AKU) Algemene Kunstzijde Unie of Arnhem, Holland.

Northern Ireland is rapidly becoming one of the major European centers for the production of synthetic fibers. Plants operating in this field include Chemstrand Corporation ("Acrilan"), Courtaulds, Ltd. (viscose rayon) and Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., which is constructing a large plant for the production of "Terylene."

Chemical Lawyers Due to Get Answer to a Delicate Problem: Is Census Information Sacred?

An issue in antitrust law enforcement—one that has been stirring the legal minds in the chemical industry for months—is on its way to final settlement. It has to do with whether copies of company information that have been submitted in confidence to the Bureau of Census can be subpoenaed by the Federal Trade Commission for FTC's own use in enforcing the anti-merger law. The Supreme Court of the United States, after once sidestepping the question, decided last week to meet the problem head on.

It agreed to review the decision of the lower court in the St. Regis Paper Company case, in which the issue is involved, but announced at the same time not to expect a ruling before the next term of the court beginning in October.

Action Not Unexpected

The court's action was not entirely unexpected by chemical industry observers. As matters now stand, two conflicting decisions have been rendered on the question by two circuit courts.

In a case brought by the FTC against Beatrice Foods Company, the Circuit Court in Chicago ruled against the commission—and this decision was allowed to stand when it was appealed by FTC to the supreme court.

In the present case, the US Court of Appeals in New York has supported the position of FTC, and thus made it almost compulsory upon the part of the Supreme Court to step in and review the commission's claimed authority.

The issue poses a real threat to chemical producers and all other industries required by law to supply information to the Bureau of Census for the Census of Manufactures and other statistical canvasses conducted by the agency.

The law prohibits the Census Bureau from revealing any of the data it collects except in such form as will not disclose information as to an individual company.

Antitrust lawyers in the FTC and the Department of Justice, however, maintain that besides being limited the secrecy applies only to the information submitted to the Census Bureau, and not to the

—Continued on page 38

COLLIER CARBON PRESIDENT: William C. Kaesche, elevated from executive vice-president to president of Collier Carbon & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, succeeding Robert T. Collier who has been made chairman.

Pacific Guano to Be A Marketer: Collier

Collier Carbon & Chemical Corporation, new owner of Pacific Guano Company, plans to operate the unit as an independent agricultural chemical marketing organization. The company sells a complete line of fertilizers in California, Arizona and Nevada under the "Gaviota" and "Gavicide" trade names.

The guano firm, located in Berkeley, Calif., had formerly been controlled by a Hawaiian firm.

Collier, from headquarters in Los Angeles, has announced the election of William H. Foster as president of Pacific Guano. Continuing as officers are: H. G. Conley, J. C. Hollingshead, P. V. Weingart and F. W. Doyle.

Pacific Guano also owns a 60 percent interest in Western States Chemical Corporation.

Glidden Expands Holdings In German Paint Concern

Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has expanded its European holdings.

Through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Glidden International, the company has acquired a one-third interest in Herman Wulfing Wings-Lackfabrik, one of West Germany's leading paint manufacturers.

An additional one-third interest in Wulfing has been acquired by AB Wilh. Becker, which has been Glidden's licensee

—Continued on page 66

Southern Nitrogen Weighs Organics, Plastics Ventures

Southern Nitrogen Company, which hasn't been doing too badly with its line of agricultural and industrial nitrogen products (its net was up 50 percent last year), is on the lookout for other money-making chemicals.

In fact, says its president, John R. Riley, Southern Nitrogen is actively studying the possibilities of producing and marketing organic chemicals and plastics.

The revelation is made in the company's annual report for 1960, which also discloses that the Savannah, Ga., company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries—Florida Nitrogen Company at Tampa and Millhaven Sales Corporation—earned $1,253,000 in 1960 as compared with $832,000 in '59.

Southern Nitrogen now produces anhydrous ammonia, nitrogen solutions, prilled ammonium nitrate, ammonium nitrate limestone, aqua ammonia and liquid and solid urea.

Taxation Battle Raging in States May Soon Cease

Drug manufacturers, toilet goods producers and other chemical enterprises engaged in interstate commerce operations have reason to feel a bit more cheerful over the outlook for their mounting tax problems. Congress shows signs of doing something about them.

Last week the legislators decided that a study in depth should be made of the whole matter of state taxation of activities in interstate commerce. They want a solution found for a problem that is becoming an immediate threat to any concern (and that includes most chemical companies) that does business outside the state in which it is domiciled.

President's Signature All That's Needed

The only thing standing in the way of the study is the signature of President Kennedy to a bill, HR 4363, sanctioning the probe. There appears to be but little doubt that this will be forthcoming promptly.

HR 4363, which originated with the house judiciary committee several weeks ago, broadens a study, undertaken last year, of state taxation on incomes of interstate businesses. In its new form it includes all types of state taxes on activities in interstate commerce—sales taxes, franchise taxes, use taxes, etc.

It grows out of the Supreme Court decision last year in the Scripto case in which the court ruled that Florida had the power to impose "use" taxes on the sellers of Scripto products even though the concern maintained no office within the state.

The decision was an amplification of the principle enunciated two years previously by the court in several cases, notably the Northwestern Cement Company and the Stockton Valve Company cases, that a state could levy taxes on incomes derived from within the state by a corporation domiciled in another state.

This line of reasoning by the court moved the pharmaceutical industry and others to voice deep concern over problems that might be raised if all fifty states decided to take advantage of this extension of state taxing authority.

Congress moved quickly to stem the threat of multiple state taxation of interstate business incomes with stop-gap legislation limiting the area of state taxation.

The temporary law bars states from tax-

—Continued on page 53

Shell Names Three Firms To Build Polypropylene Unit

Shell Chemical Company has selected three companies, two of them headquartered in Philadelphia, to design and construct its multi-million dollar polypropylene plant near Woodbury, N. J.

The plant is designed to produce 80 million pounds a year of polypropylene.

Construction is expected to be under way before the end of May, with start-up slated for the summer of 1962.

C. F. Braun & Co., Alhambra, Calif., will engineer and build the process units. Constructing the utilities and maintenance facilities will be Catalytic Construction Company of Philadelphia.

Ballinger Company, Philadelphia, has been selected as architect for the administration building and the research and technical services laboratory.

Atlas Powder Wishes To Change Its Name

What's in a name? Plenty, says Atlas Powder Company, which would like to become known as Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc.

The Wilmington, Del., chemical maker disclosed its intentions in a proxy statement mailed to Atlas shareholders last week. The company—seeking endorsement of a merger agreement with the Stuart Company, a West Coast ethical pharmaceuticals firm (OPD, 1/30/61)—points out that the pact also calls for the name change.

If the merger is effected, Stuart will be operated as a division of Atlas beginning about May 31. The merger proposal involves a four-for-one split of the Atlas common stock.

Scientific Brain Urged for Commerce Dep't Team

Creation of a new office in the Department of Commerce—assistant to the secretary in charge of science and technology—is being recommended to congress by the administration. A bill (S 1456) to set up the office was introduced in the senate at the administration's request last week.

Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges, in explaining the proposal, says that it is intended that the incumbent in this new position will serve as the principal adviser to the secretary on all scientific and technological matters of concern to the department.

He would provide vital assistance, he adds, in:

- Coordination and evaluation of existing programs of the department in the fields of science and technology.
- Expansion of such programs where deemed desirable to meet our national needs.
- Development and implementation of new research and development programs.
- Representing the department on top policy level scientific committees and groups, including the Federal Council for Science & Technology.

"The increasing importance of the scientific and technological agencies of the Department of Commerce requires an officer with the rank of assistant secretary to assure that our responsibilities and programs are adequately carried out in the interests of our economy, national defense and public welfare," Secretary Hodges points out.

Water Pollution Control Ideas Of HEW Are Middle-of-Road

The administration has come up with a compromise proposal on legislation for water pollution abatement that goes beyond anything favored by the chemical industry. It seeks to take a middle-of-the-road course between the mild approach to increased control, advocated in the Kerr bill, S 120, and the more far-reaching measures favored by the liberals of the house in the Blatnik bill, HR 4036. A draft bill embodying the compromise may be ready in about ten days.

The administration's ideas on control of pollution were given to the house public works committee last week by Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare Abraham Ribicoff at the closing hearings on the Blatnik bill.

A Pow-Wow Is Scheduled

Immediately thereafter it was announced that the committee would go into executive session April 10 to consider the secretary's recommendations and amendments to the Blatnik proposal.

There was much in the Blatnik bill that found favor with Mr. Ribicoff. That bill had been strongly opposed by the chemical industry during the appearance of its representative on the witness stand (OPD, 3/20/61). For example, the secretary favored the idea of extending federal controls to "navigable waters" in place of "interstate waters." He also wants authority to issue final orders for abatement reviewable by a circuit court and enforced by a district court order.

The secretary also proposed doubling the annual federal grant for building sewage treatment facilities to $100 million and increasing the amount that the government should advance for any one project to $1 million or 70 percent of the cost. The chemical industry was willing to raise the federal grant to $75 million annually, but offered no change in the present law formula of federal government payments for the cost of individual

—Continued on page 41

Potassium Permanganate Method Goes Overseas

Carus Chemical Company, LaSalle, Ill., has set up Carus Interchemie AB at Zug, Switzerland, to license foreign manufacturers to produce potassium permanganate according to production methods developed by the parent firm.

Carus says it will place both its manufacturing and application know-how at the disposal of the overseas licensees.

Methyl Methacrylate: A Lure to Cyanamid

"Cyanamid has determined to enter the rapidly expanding market for methyl methacrylate products." With those words, New York-based American Cyanamid Company last week announced it intends to purchase Wasco Chemical Company, a Cambridge, Mass., maker of cast plastic products for the construction industry.

Said Cyanamid's president, W. G. Malcolm, in speaking of his company's new ambitions: "Acquisition of Wasco's manufacturing facilities, know-how and distributive organization will materially speed our entry into this market."

An agreement calls for the exchange of Cyanamid common stock for substantially the entire business and assets of

—Continued on page 37

Indonesia, Taiwan Seek Caustic Soda, Fluorspar

Indonesia wants 2,000 metric tons of caustic soda, and Taiwan wants 100 metric tons of fluorspar in powder form. Bureau of Foreign Commerce says that bids are now being invited by the two countries.

P. T. International Finance & Reconstruction Syndicate, Djakarta, Indonesia, wants June shipments of 98-99 percent NaOH in drums of approximately 340 kilos net. Quotations should be both f.o.b. and c.i.f., Djakarta, including 4 percent commission. Cable address: Interfin.

Taiwan's job No. GFC-9288 calls for 100 metric tons of powdered fluorspar packed in sixty-kilogram multiwall paper bags with jute overbags; estimated value is $40,000. Bid deadline: April 18. Submissions to: Central Trust of China, purchasing department, 88 Yen Ping Nan Lu, Taipei.

Drug Antitrust Trial Postponed in California

The criminal antitrust trial of Northern California Pharmaceutical Association has been postponed until May 22 at the urging of Arthur B. Hanson, counsel for American Pharmaceutical Association. At hearings in San Francisco, Mr. Hanson was denied an extension until October. The trial was previously set for April 18.

The northern California drug group, APhA and drug industry observers have taken particular exception to a remark made by Federal Judge Lloyd H. Burke at the hearings. He said:

"If the charges or the allegations made by the government in this indictment are true, it means that every person who has ever paid for prescription drugs during the period which is within the statute of limitations has a treble damage antitrust action."

Attorneys for Northern California Pharmaceutical Association contended that the wide circulation given this remark has made it impossible for the defendants to obtain a fair jury trial in California.

The California action is one of four

—Continued on page 38

The Week's Price Changes

Antimony Oxide, Fishmeal, Tallow, Vanilla Beans Advanced. Coconut Oil, Copra, Phenol, Spearmint Oil, Tin Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Antimony oxide, 3½c. per lb. (p. 58).
Cottonseed meal, $1.50 per ton (p. 61).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
Refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
Fishmeal and scrap, $5 per ton (p. 47).
Greases, ½c. per lb. (p. 61).
Peanut meal, $1 per ton (p. 61).
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton (p. 61).
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
Refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
Tallow, inedible, ½c. per lb. (p. 61).
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 5c. per lb. (p. 55).

Prices Reduced

Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
Copra, $2.50 per ton (p. 61).
Lard, cash, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
Linseed meal, $1.50 per ton (p. 61).
Peanut meal, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
Refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
Phenol, syn., ½c. per lb. (p. 48).
Spearmint oil, $1 per lb. (p. 58).
Tallow, edible, ¾c. per lb. (p. 61).
Tin metal (Straits), ½c. per lb. (p. 35).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:
(100=1949 average)

Mar. 31, 1961	Mar. 24, 1961	April 1, 1960
112.03	111.90	110.85

Consumer's Council: It May Come

A tip that President Kennedy plans to create a Consumer's Council in the government has encouraged Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee—the nemesis of the drug industry—to consider again introducing his bill for establishing a Department of Consumers. The council planned by Mr. Kennedy would, among other things, attempt to represent consumer interests before regulatory bodies whose decisions affect a broad range of prices for goods and services.

Sen. Kefauver said that from the information he has, many of the objectives in the President's plan are similar to those in S 1571 which he and twenty-three other senators sponsored in the last congress.

"Members of my staff, in redrafting this bill, have consulted with the President's Council of Economic Advisors with a view to incorporating in our new bill as many of the administration's ideas as possible," he said.

"It has always been my feeling that the American consumer's voice has been lost in the jungle of agencies, boards and bureaus and that a cabinet-level department would provide for the first time a base from which the consumer could be effectively heard.

"I think the President has taken a significant and encouraging step forward. I also believe that a permanent, cabinet-level body, established by the congress, is needed to get the long-range job done."

Opposition to the Consumer Council idea, meanwhile, was voiced by Arthur H.

—Continued on page 57

GRACE VICE-PRESIDENT: Edward F. Beyer, Jr., appointed a vice-president of its overseas chemical division by W. R. Grace & Co., New York.

Counterfeiting Charge Sticks to Drug People

Six men connected with General Pharmacal Company, Hoboken, N. J., have been indicted on charges of counterfeiting nationally-known trade marks on pills.

An eight-count indictment, each specifying the brand names counterfeited, was returned last week by a special Hudson County grand jury. Named in the indictment were Howard Press, the company's president, along with two other officials and three suppliers. The company was raided by state authorities last June.

Genesco Extends Camp By Perfume Acquisition

Genesco, Inc., diversified manufacturing concern, has moved into the toiletries business by acquiring Parfum Givenchy, Inc., Parfum Millot, Inc., and Paul D. Blackman Corporation.

The newly-acquired units will become a single subsidiary of Genesco, to be known as The House of Fragrance, Inc. Mr. Blackman, who controlled the three perfume companies, will be president of the new subsidiary.

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Metals Separated by Foam

Radiation Applications, Inc., has something new to say today (April 3) on its exclusive foaming process for separating metals from solutions.

The company is announcing its first successful "bench study" results with the process, plus completion of a Long Island City, N. Y., research laboratory to speed up industrial evaluations.

Cited as applications having "general feasibility" are: recovery of radium, vanadium, rare earths and uranium; separation and purification of cobalt and nickel, and removal of iron, beryllium and molybdenum from several solutions.

These potential applications will be given individual pilot-plant testing and cost analysis at the new facility, the company points out.

Trade-named "Foamet," this process was originally limited to such naturally surface-active solutes as dyes, fatty acids, proteins and enzymes. But about two years ago "Foamet" was found applicable to the recovery of metals from dilute streams, and has since been under close investigation.

At the Long Island City facility, the unit's ten-foot high six-inch diameter foaming column is said to have about ten times the capacity of apparatus previously in use, with capability of handling foam separations on a semi-industrial scale.

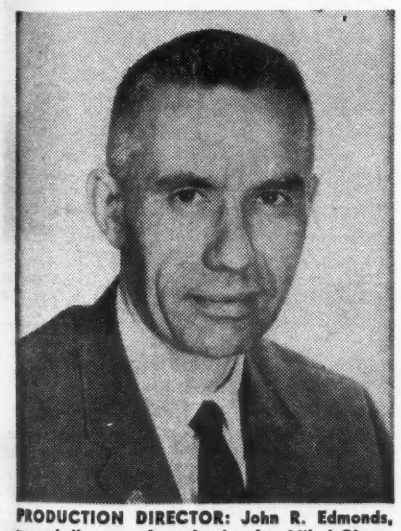
Technically, "Foamet" is described as a "novel separations technic utilizing stabilized aqueous foams to effect the separation of components in homogeneous aqueous solutions."

When pilot studies have proved "Foamet" economically applicable to an industrial need, RAI is prepared to design and supervise construction of the foam installation

—*Continued on page 52*

DuPont's 1963 Methanol Goal: 180 Million Gallons of Capacity

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.—which is hiking its capacity at the Sabine River works in Orange, Tex. (OPD, 1/16/61)—intends to build a multi-million dollar methanol plant on a 600-acre tract near Huron, Ohio. Annual capacity of the proposed Great Lakes facility will be in the neighborhood of 30 million gallons a year. Final design studies are now under way and plans call for the start of construction late this year with completion in late 1962 or early '63.



PRODUCTION DIRECTOR: John R. Edmonds, named director of production for Allied Chemical Corporation's General Chemical Division, New York.

Thus, the Wilmington, Del., chemical maker expects to move its total methanol capacity to the 180-million-gallon mark within the next two years.

DuPont at present produces methanol at two locations: Orange (capacity: 100 million gallons a year) and at Belle, W. Va. (20 million gallons annually).

Expansions at Belle, Orange

The Belle installation was recently enlarged and the Orange expansion is due for completion by year-end. The West Virginia and Texas projects will add some 30 million gallons to duPont's current methanol capacity.

According to Clark W. Davis, general manager of the company's industrial and biochemicals department, the Ohio project is dependent upon approval by the Federal Power Commission of a pipeline extension to supply the Huron plant with natural gas.

At present duPont serves the Great

—*Continued on page 44*

Pentachlor + Gas: 'Cellon' From Koppers

Pentachlorophenol + liquefied gas + some Koppers Company know-how = "Cellon," a new process for the pressure-treating of wood. Koppers' headquarters in Pittsburgh, Pa., is touting the method—which is based on the use of liquefied gas in a pressure vessel—as "far superior" to conventional treatments.

The development is now in the pilot plant stage at the technical department

—*Continued on page 41*

Gas, Sulfur Plant Set By Shell Oil in Texas

A multi-million dollar gas processing and sulfur plant will be constructed by Shell Oil Company, New York, in the Bryans Mill gas field in Cass County, Tex. Scheduled to go on stream by the end of this year, the unit will extract hydrogen sulfide from gas and convert it into elemental sulfur.

The plant is designed to process 30 million cubic feet of gas a day, and to produce daily 5,700 barrels of condensate, 130 long tons of sulfur and 18 million cubic feet of pipeline-quality residue gas.

Since completion of the first discovery well last year, Shell has drilled four other producing wells. Three more development wells are now being drilled by crews from the company's Houston, Tex., exploration and production office.

OPD Reports From Europe

French Chemical Producers Will Be Among Hardest Hit By the Surprise Tariff Cuts

French chemical companies, already complaining about the intense competitiveness of the world export market, will be among those hardest hit by the surprise tariff cuts effected by the deGaulle government on Saturday (April 1). For Common Market countries, the duties on most chemical products, automobiles, textiles and electrical equipment are 10 percent lower. Elsewhere the reductions amount to 5 percent. At the same time, France has (a) ended indirect and direct price controls on a number of industrial products and (b) has dropped quota restrictions on imports of industrial goods (exceptions: iron, steel and petroleum products).

The duty reductions are part of the government's long campaign against steadily rising prices in France and the traditional protectionist reflexes of French industry.

Why Chemical Producers Worry

The chemical makers, on the other hand, are much more worried about their hard-driving Dutch and German competitors. Last year, they say, the Dutch dumped fertilizer in France.

And the French chemical industry, made up of many relatively small companies, has always been fearful of the much more concentrated German industry.

The French government, however, saw its success of last year in slowing the steady rise in prices jeopardized by the upward revaluation of the German mark and the Dutch guilder. This revaluation would have had the effect of raising prices on German and Dutch goods in France.

Since products of these two countries together account for more than a quarter of all French imports from outside the franc zone, the revaluation would have had an automatic effect on prices, possibly triggering labor demands for higher wages and another turn of the inflationary spiral.

French chemical producers had a somewhat different view. They looked on the German and Dutch revaluation as possible relief from these competitive pressures.

The tariff cuts will affect mainly French imports from Common Market countries, but other nations will benefit where the new duty is not lower than the proposed Euromart external tariff.

The exception to this rule is automobiles, where the duty against cars from

—*Continued on page 67*

INORGANICS SALES MANAGER: Donald Macfarlan, named sales manager of inorganic chemicals by Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia.

Extension Bills Score: One Is Signed; One Isn't

President Kennedy last week signed into law S 1028, delaying the time wnen certain agricultural chemicals must be brought into compliance with the tolerance provisions of the Miller pesticide law.

HR 3980, providing for an extension of the food additives law, however, was still unsigned up to a late hour last week.

The delay in making the latter bill law was not entirely unexpected. The measure did not reach the President until Wednesday, following its passage by the senate and normal procedure is for the White House staff to refer it to the appropriate departments for a report and advice.

This routine had not been completed before the President left for Florida last Thursday for an Easter vacation. It is anticipated that the bill will be signed upon his return to Washington later this week.

S 1028 affects about thirty agricultural chemicals in the fields of nematocides,

—*Continued on page 50*

Celanese and Hoechst Join in Fiber Venture

Two chemical giants, Celanese Corporation of America, New York, and Farbwerke Hoechst AG, of Germany, are teaming up on a new fiber manufacturing and marketing venture in Europe. Involved is the nytril fiber marketed in the United States as "Darvan," a product for which Celanese has held exclusive world rights.

The material will sold abroad as "Travis." It will be produced by a new Celanese-Hoechst company known as Bobina Faserwerke GmbH, and marketed by Hoechst.

Production of the fiber will be started at facilities in Bobingen, Bavaria, during the first quarter of 1962, with plans for eventual production capacity of 32 million pounds annually.

When European production of the nytril fiber is started, Hoechst will supply all

—*Continued on page 53*

Danish Output of Pesticides Seen Being Cued by the US

Danish chemical manufacturers, alerted to the advantage of producing pesticides locally, are studying US developments in this field with a view to inviting licensing arrangements. Such is the news out of Business & Defense Services Administration.

A major factor affecting the Danish outlook, which until now has favored imports of insecticides and fungicides, is a revised tariff schedule placing a 6 to 12

—*Continued on page 50*

Potash Operation: Grand Scale, Grand Cost

Texas Gulf Sulphur Company will spend $30 million—not $25 million as first announced—to create its new potash mining and processing operation in southeastern Utah.

And, say observers, it's small wonder, This, the first diversification move by the country's biggest sulfur producer, has been drawn on the grand scale.

At the outset, the plant is slated to turn out some 1.1 million tons of muriate of potash annually, topping the current total output of any domestic producer, Texas Gulf says.

In its annual report, where the $30 million figure was announced last week, the company sheds some light on its thinking along potash lines:

First and last, there's the world population explosion, calling for more food, more fertilizer and, therefore plenty of potash.

"Every day this past year, the world has had a net total of over 150,000 new mouths to feed. If this average growth rate is maintained, today's world population of 2.9 billion is expected to reach 3.8 billion by 1975; and in the final quarter of the 20th century, scientists say, the world population may pass 6 billion."

With such a bullish outlook, even the conquest of the Blairmore formation (OPD, 3/27/61) in the Canadian fields, could leave world potash capacity shy of the demand level.

In a less speculative vein, tonnage sales of commercial mixed fertilizers in the US have soared fivefold since 1940—from 5,513,000 tons to 25,143,000 tons in 1959.

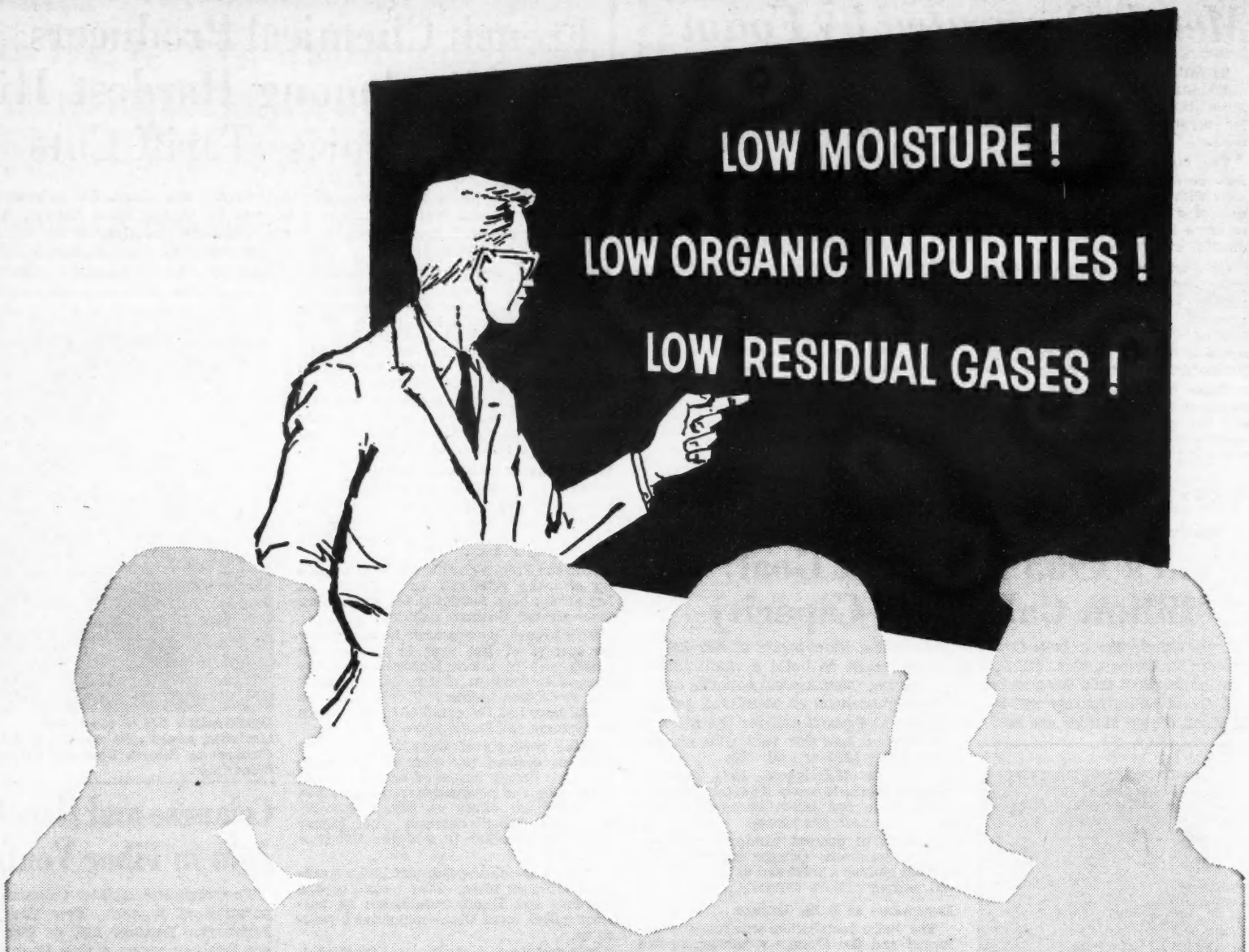
Construction has just begun on the

—*Continued on page 57*

Union Carbide Sells The Old Homestead

Union Carbide Corporation, all settled in its new headquarters in New York, has sold off the old homestead, a six-building complex it had owned in the city since 1919. The buyer is Koeppel & Koeppel, Inc., a real estate concern.

The purchase price was not given, but the property has been held at $12 million, with a total assessment of $9,240,000.



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General Sales Offices:
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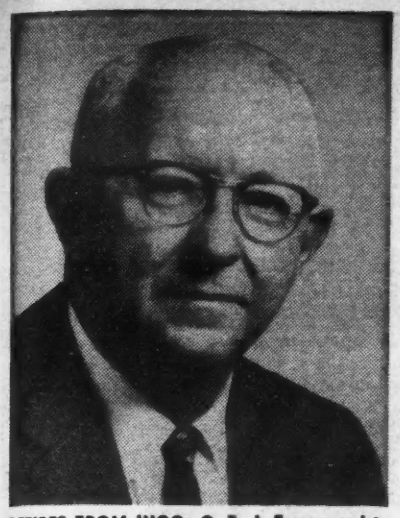

RETIRES FROM INCO: O. E. J. Fraser, assistant manager of the development and research division of International Nickel Company, New York, who has retired after forty-four years of service with Inco.

Int'l Nickel's Potential 385 Million Lbs./Yr.

International Nickel Company can now turn out 385 million pounds of nickel a year—or 75 million pounds more than it could a short time ago. Reason: The company's new $185 million Thompson project has just started up in Manitoba, Canada.

Described as the world's first fully-integrated nickel mining and processing plant, the Thompson unit is now producing refined nickel for the world's markets.

The project — owned by International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., an affiliate of International Nickel Company, New York—is said to be "the most modern and second largest nickel operation in the world."

Plans for the project were announced fifty-one months ago. Today the unit stands completed in the town of Thompson that was planned around it. The entire installation is highly mechanized to effect economical production, and consists of mine, headframe and concentrator, smelter, refinery and service buildings.

The refinery employs a new process which was developed by company research scientists and engineers. Power for the operations, and for the new town of Thompson, is furnished by the Kelsey gen-

—Continued on page 66

Penn Rare Metals Grows In Tellurium, Germanium

Penn Rare Metals, Inc., is now producing high purity tellurium metal in commercial quantities and four new germanium salts in semi-commercial quantities. With the addition of the new salts, the firm has doubled its production capacity for germanium metals to 800 kilos per month.

The company's tellurium is 99.9999 percent pure and is used in the preparation

—Continued on page 50

Drug Samples By the Truckload Will No Longer Be Necessary For FDA's Okay on a Product

Pharmaceutical makers will no longer have to send Food & Drug Administration a truckload of samples every time they want a new drug approved. The companies have just scored a victory over FDA that results in a much modified procedure for testing new products. The federal agency has decided that all it will require from now on are just some samples of the finished drug product—along with the ingredients and a few other items and information. The new sample-submitting procedure is to go into effect in sixty days; details were in the March 28 *Federal Register*.

When originally proposed last September, the order aroused considerable misgivings in the drug industry. For example, it called for furnishing samples of early experimental batches prepared in the development of the dosage forms, and also requested large bulk packages of medicated feeds.

A Truckload for Testing

One protestant showed that to comply with the old order in all its ramifications, an entire truckload of material would have to be shipped to the agency.

FDA Commissioner George P. Larrick recognizes that such a requirement places a near impossible burden on the industry. The order as finally approved, he says, will supply a sufficient number of samples to accomplish the purposes intended in the original proposal.

Samples to be required are finished dosage forms used in clinical investigations; the new drug components of these dosage forms; finished market packages of the dosage forms prepared for initial marketing and from a commercial scale production batch (and of the new-drug components of these dosage forms); and any reference standards or blanks used in assay procedures, except substances recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or the National Formulary.

Additional samples may be requested by Food & Drug Administration, if needed, and some of the required samples may be waived if not needed in particular cases. The new order also provides that:

• The filing of an application for safety clearance may be refused if an

—Continued on page 50

CMRA of Cal. Symposium To Study Regional Outlook

Chemical Market Research Association of California plans to cover "The Western Chemical Industry" at its thirteenth annual spring symposium, April 13 at the Roger Young Auditorium.

Divided into three products categories, the meeting will feature talks on "Inorganic and Heavy Chemicals," by James G. Baldwin, of Hooker Chemical Corporation; "Organics and Petrochemicals," by Dr. Irving D. Webb, of Union Oil Company of California and "Plastics and Other Polymers," by Frederic M. Rea, publisher of *Western Plastics*.

Theodore M. Welton, of California Chemcial Company's Oronite Division, will deliver the evening talk on "Marketing Challenges of the Sixties."

SD SALES VICE-PRESIDENT: D. Kenneth Finlayson, elected sales vice-president of Scientific Design Company, New York.

Dr. Aries Is Indicted On Drug Theft Count

Dr. Robert S. Aries was criminally indicted in Essex County (N.J.) Court last week on a charge of receiving stolen goods in connection with a new poultry drug introduced in 1960 by Merck & Co.

He is charged with receiving, from a Merck employee, stolen samples of amprolium, a major new product which Merck values at millions of dollars.

Dr. Aries, whose headquarters are in Stamford, Conn., was in the process of illegally selling the samples together with certain technical Merck data, to firms around the world when the facts were

—Continued on page 66

Hercules Polyolefins Unit To Be Dedicated Thursday

Hercules Powder Company will dedicate its new polyolefins plant in Lake Charles, La., Thursday (April 6). On hand for the ceremonies will be Hercules' president Albert E. Foster and Louisiana Governor Jimmy H. Davis.

The plant, currently rated at 60-million pounds a year, makes polypropylene. It was completed early this year. A second unit is now under construction.

FTC May Want Industry to Prove Quality Control

Drug producers who make a point of advertising that they have adequate quality control systems as part of their manufacturing processes may soon have to back up their claims with visible evidence of same.

Federal Trade Commission is making a special point of looking into this area of drug industry advertising which up to now has largely gone unnoticed.

Speaking before the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, Samuel L. Williams, chief project attorney in the FTC bureau of investigations, has disclosed that the recent complaint of the agency against West Ward, Inc., is but the first of a series of similar complaints likely to be filed against drug advertisers. That complaint had charged that the company's advertising relating to quality control was false (OPD, 3/20/61).

Using Broad Concept

Mr. Williams indicated that the commission is using a broad concept of adequate quality control as a measure for the claims of advertisers. No definition of quality control has been adopted by the commission, he said, but one has been devised within the division of scientific opinions reading as follows:

"An adequate control system observes the regular and continuous use of all reasonable methods and procedures that are necessary and sufficient to insure the uniformity of pharmaceutical products as to safety and efficacy, including the use of those which will:

• "Minimize the human, mechanical and other errors through all phases of production, such as manufacturing, processing, packaging and labeling, and

• "Assure the user or other ultimate consumer that his package of the product has all the characteristics of identity, strength, quality and purity which it is represented or purported to possess, including those which are required, claimed or implied, taking into account each of

—Continued on page 53

Kefauver Still Charged Up On Counterfeit Drug Probe

The Kefauver committee's proposed investigation of counterfeit drugs is still on tap in spite of announced plans to rake over the dying embers of the electrical industry antitrust case again.

Committee aides say that the setting of the April 13 date for the start of hearings on the electrical industry does not mean that the counterfeit drug investigation has been abandoned.

They say that it is possible—though they will not go as far as to say, it is probable—that an announcement of the date for the counterfeit hearings may be made this week or next.

These hearings will be followed by general drug hearings at which attention will be directed towards the question of new control legislation to be recommended by the committee.

It had been anticipated that the coun-

—Continued on page 44

Association Meetings

ACHEMA 1961, German chemical engineering exposition and congress, Frankfurt am Main, Germany, June 9-17.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Chicago, September 3-8.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Sheraton-Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, May 7-10.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Washington, D. C., May 10-12.

American Oil Chemists' Society, annual meeting, Sheraton-Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., May 1-3.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual convention, Sherman hotel, Chicago, April 23-28.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 25-30.

American Society of Perfumers, annual symposium, Essex House, New York, April 13.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 1-2.

Animal Health Institute, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., April 24-26.

Association of Food & Drug Officials of the United States, annual conference, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., June 18-23.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Coliseum, New York, November 27-December 1.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, May 17-18.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 15-17.

Chemurgic Council, annual conference, Sheraton-Gibson hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 12-14.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, annual outing, Bedford Springs hotel, Bedford Springs, Pa., May 24-25.

Drug,Chemical & Allied Trades Association, annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 14-17.

Electrochemical Society, Claypool hotel, Indianapolis, Ind., April 30-May 4.

Federation of Societies for Paint Technology, annual meeting, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., November 2-4.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Savoy-Hilton hotel, New York, May 14-17.

International Congress on Pure & Applied Chemistry, Montreal, Canada, August 6-12.

Lead Industries Association, annual meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 2-3.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 8-10.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., October 29-November 1.

National Chemical Exposition, sponsored by the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society, International Amphitheater, Chicago, September 5-8.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, Washington, D. C., October 30-November 1.

National Petroleum Association, spring meeting, Sheraton hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 19-20.

National Plant Food Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-14.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 30-May 3.

Plastics Exposition, sponsored by the Society of the Plastics Industry, Coliseum, New York, June 5-9.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 14-17.

Society of the Plastics Industry, western section conference, del Coronado hotel, Coronado, Calif., April 26-28; national conference, Commodore hotel, New York, June 5-9.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, April 13.

Toilet Goods Association, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 9-11.

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, March 31 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. ..... lb. 1.90 2.40
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldehyde prices 1c. higher in West.
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP bbls. 225-lb dms. any quantity lb. .90 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .92 - —
Acetic acid, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 18.75 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ... 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, tanks, dlvd. E ... 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetic anhydride prices 1c. higher in West.
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08 - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .32 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, powd., 200-lb. dms., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
100-lb dms., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.22 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., t.l. (min. 23,000 lbs.), frt. adjusted lb. 1.30 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.40 - 1.45
dms., 100-lb. lots, same basis ... lb. 1.54 - 1.57
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .20 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .25½- .31
Acetylene tetrabromide, 16-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. .53 - —
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, cryst. (20-40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), 250-lb. dms., c.l., pt. of shipt lb. .56¼- —
USP 10% starch granulation, 12-50 mesh, white, 250-lb. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .56¼- —
(Pink and green granulations 5c. per lb. higher.)
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N.Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .37 - —

ACIDS
Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .31 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .40 - —
Tech., esterification, tanks, frt. alld. lb. .38 - —
tech., polymerization, tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .23 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
powd., 30 mesh., fib. dms lb. 2.40 - 2.60
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs. or more, f.o.b works lb. 5.25 - —
dms., 1-99 lbs., same basis lb. 10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.04 - —
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 - 28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt alld lb. 6.50 6.55
2½% dms frt alld. lb. .95 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb cbys 5,005 lbs or more, works lb. 1.50 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,... lbs works lb. 1.55 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs works lb. 1.60 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isothiocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. .60 - .70
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .35 - .40
powd. cs ..... lb. .60 .65
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .75 - —
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .85 - —

ALCOHOLS
Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs ..... lb. 1.50 1.75
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

Alsin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs .. lb. 3.20 3.70
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 —
Lump, dms., works 100 lbs 5.05 —
Powd. dms., works .... 100 lbs 5.20 —
USP, burnt., dms ..... lb .20 .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾ .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs 4.55 —
Lump, dms., works 100 lbs 5.30 —
Powd. dms., works .... 100 lbs 5.45 —
USP burnt., dms ..... lb .20 .21
USP hydrous dms ..... lb. .07¾ .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0535- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .056 .0630
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls l.c.l works lb. .14 —
Aluminum chloride, comi., anhyd., dms., c.l., works frt equald lb .16 —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .16½- —
cryst. dms., c.l. works 100 lbs 21.00 —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 21.50 —
Soln., 32° cbys., c.l., works lb .0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb .0570 .1000
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.95 —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .31 .33
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l. works lb. .16¼ —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .17¼ .19¼
bulk, c.l. basis 80% lb. .14½ —
Aluminum fluoride in fib dms. 0.35c per lb higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 —
containers extra, l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.50 —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0370- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0395- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0495- —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0330- —
Light, bgs., c.l., t.l., works ..... lb. .09½- —
bgs., t.l., to c.l., works ..... lb. .10½- —
bgs., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .11½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV fib dms., works lb. .82½ —
fib dms., contract, works lb. 79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms. works. lb. .19 - —
fib dms. contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd., (see Aluminum hydrate)
Aluminum metal, 99½% + 30-lb ingots, 10,000-lb lots, frt. alld. lb. .2810- —
50-lb pigs 10,000-lb lots frt alld. lb. .28 —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined)
Aluminum paste lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .71 —
Standard grade, dms lb. .48½- —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb 1.13 —
Standard grade, dms lb .83 —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb. dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm. 3c. per lb. for 10 lb can and 5c to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs and 4c for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or more.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms lb. .45 —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton 41.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 44.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 5.30
USP, gran., 400-lb. dm., works. lb. .30 —
USP, powd., dms., works .... lb. .27 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 - 10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.57 —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.35 1.60
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.15 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.15 3.85
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .43 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lbs. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.25 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies ton 92.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies ton 94.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton 95.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal., gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, 100-lb. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb. 1.90 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 325 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 22.86 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 24.11 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 —

Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
approx.	approximately	equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
artif.	artificial	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
		F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
Atl.	Atlantic	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
Be.	Baume	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
bbls.	barrels	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
bgs.	bags	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bots.	bottles	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
b.r.	boiling range	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
bxs.	boxes	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
C.	centigrade	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
cbys.	carboys			ret.	returnable
CD	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	s.d.	single distilled
cks.	casks	incl.	included	S E.	southeast
c.l.	carlots	indust.	industrial	sec.	secondary
cns.	cans	kgs.	kegs	secs.	seconds
coml.	commercial	l-	laevo	s.g.	specific gravity
conc.	concentrated	lacq.	lacquer	shipt.	shipment
CP	chemically pure	lb.	pound	soln.	solution
cps.	centipoises	l.c.l.	less carlots	s.u.	standard unit
cryst.	crystalline	l.t.l.	less truckload	syn.	synthetic
cs.	cases	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tankcars
ctns.	cartons	mfrs.	manufacturers	tech.	technical
cyls.	cylinders	m-	meta	tert-	tertiary
d-	dextro	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	t.l.	truckloads
dbl.	double	min.	minimum	t.w.	tankwagons
denat.	denatured	m.p.	melting point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled	N-	nitrogen	vis.	viscosity
dl-	dextro-laevo	n-	normal	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dist.	distilled	nat.	natural	W.	west
		neut.	neutral	whse.	warehouse
		NF	National Formulary	w.w.	water-white
		NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies		

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works lb .42 .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb .2145 .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald lb .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .46 - —
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l. lb .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, white, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.00 8.45
USP, gran., 250-lb. drm lb 17¼ —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, 250-lb. drm, f.o.b. works lb 77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride)
Ammonium gluconate, tech., 200-lb. drm, f.o.b. works E lb .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)
Ammonium iodide, NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b. works lb. 4.51 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt alld lb .20½- —
dms., t.l.l., frt alld lb .21½- —
tanks, frt alld lb 19½- —
Ammonium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.25 —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.40 3.65
Ammonium linoleate, 80% dms., works lb .50 .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., 400 lb drms, 15,000-lbs works, lb 1.22 - —
400-lb drms, 3,000-lb contracts, works lb 1.23 - —
400-lb drms, works lb 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., f.o.b. works ton 67.00 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va ton 48.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point frt. equald to $3 ton base price ton 70.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., 250-lb drm, f.o.b. works E lb. .28½- —
Tech., powd., 200-lb drm., same basis lb .28½- —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 193.00 —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, 100 lbs. 15.27 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse, 100 lbs. 16.52 -18.52
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works lb .18 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb .20 .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb .10 —
Dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb .46 —
Dibasic, tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb .09¼- —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb 12¼ .13¾
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., works lb .19 —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb 20½ .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b. works, base price ton 32.00 - —
Ammonium sulfate, standard gran., purif., c.l., 100-lb bgs., f.o.b. works lb .08½- —
Large granular, bulk, c.l., works ton 35.00 —
bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 —
Tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton 52.00 —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 56.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 3.20 5.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt equald, 100% basis, ton 160.00 —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works lb .20 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .22 .26
Tech., soln., 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycolate, comi., 55-gal. drms., ton lots, 100% basis lb 1.15 —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, dms lb. 17.50 -23.50
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, dms lb 4.50 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib dms., 100-lb lots lb. 15.00 —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms. lb 4.20 5.60
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib dms., lb. 15.00 -17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib dms., lb 4.20 5.60
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist. from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt alld E. of Rockies lb 18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .20 .20½
tanks, same basis lb 16 .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd lb .19 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb 16½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .17 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb 18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb 14½- —
Amyl acetate, syn. oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 —
dms., c.l., dlvd lb .20½ —
tanks, dlvd lb 16½ —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd).
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128° 132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 43½- —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 45½- —
ex pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 20½- —
tanks, frt alld lb 16½- —
Amyl alcohol, primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld lb .21¾- —
tanks, frt alld lb. 17¾- —
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt alld lb .19 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb 17 —
Tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb .17 —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. 18½- —
tanks, frt alld E lb. 14½- —
Amyl alcohol, l-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. 41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 43 —
tanks, works lb. 39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb .65 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 70 —
tanks, works lb 60 —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb 1.00 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb 1.70 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29 - —
Amyl salicylate, cns, dms. lb .71 —
Amyris oil, dms lb 1.50 —
Anethol, tech., dms. lb .80 .92
USP, cns., dms lb 1.05 —

Angelica root, bls. lb. .50 - 1.00
Angelica root oil, bots. lb. 120.00 -140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots. lb. 120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., t.l., 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb. 1.90 - 3.00
Anise seed, Turkish, bgs. lb. .24 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.50 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .73 - —
Electrical grade, bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb 1.10 —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines, lb. .29 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .31½- —
Prices of antimony oxide are 2% higher west of the Rockies.
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb., dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb dm., same basis lb. .74½- —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .55 - .70
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls lb. .27 - .30
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .18 - .20
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins, 100 oz. or more oz. 4.00 - —
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 90.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 64.80 - —
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. .75 - —
Aromatic petroleum solvents (see Solvent Naphtha, petroleum, aromatic).
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .0.31 - —
Arsenic trioxide, NF, powd., dms., 300-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. 06½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb. 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, cns lb. .36 - .40
Powd., bbls., dms lb. 75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude 6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 41.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 100-kilos, kilo. 6.80 - —
dms., less than 100-kilos kilo. 7.05 - 7.80
Ash, black (see Barium sulfide)
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 43.00 - —
ex-whse., 5 tons or more, N. Y., N. J ton. 89.50 - —
select, brilliant black, 340°-360°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines, ton. 46.00 - —
270°-295°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 43.00 - —
petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09½- —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. 09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton. 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton. 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid)
Atropine, NF, tins oz 6.50 - 7.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots oz 5.25 5.75
Azelaic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb .41 —

B

Bacitracin, sterile, over 500,000,000 units, 50,000 units, .90 - —
non-sterile, over 500,000,000 units, 50,000 units, .65 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb 1.25 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs lb 1.00 1.10
Barbital, NF, 100-lb dms., f.o.b. works lb 4.50 —
Barbital sodium, NF, 100-lb dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate precip., bgs., c.l., works ton. 111.50 —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton. 126.50 —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb 32 .41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 176.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 196.00 —
NF, cryst., dms., 400-lbs., works lb 23 —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 7.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.00 —
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald, lb. .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide)
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 208.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt equald ton. 218.00 —
Barium monohydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 11.25 —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 11.75 —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide)
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb 16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd lb 17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton. 275.00 —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt equald ton. 285.00 —

Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald, lb .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb. dm., lb. .19 - —
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works, ton. 100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 110.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton. 30.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton. 30.00 - —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 60.00 -60.25
paper, bgs., ex whse., New York ton. 84.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works E, 100 lbs 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. . . . . 100 lbs. 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 3.25 - —
55-60%, cns. lb. 3.60 - —
NF, West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Bayberry wax, bgs. lb. .65 - .70
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs. lb. .54 - .55
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .58 - .59
Central American, bgs. lb. .57 - .58
Chilean, bgs. lb. .59 Nom.
Refd., USP, bleached white, bricks 100-lb. ctns lb. .67 - .69
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .66 - .68
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .59 - .61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .58 - .60
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .24 - .26
Belladonna root, bls lb. .35 - .38
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 14.00 - —
Imp., Italian, white, nigh gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton. 95.20 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton. 99.00 - —
Imp., Italian, white, low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton. 93.40 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots ex whse ton. 97.16 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .74 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .44 - —
Benzene, pure or nitration, tanks, works: Baton Rouge, La. gal. .34 - —
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district gal. .34 - —
Chicago district gal. .34 - —
Cleveland district gal. .34 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .34 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .34 - .40
Johnstown, Pa gal. .34 - —
Benzene, pure or nitration, tanks, works: Lorain, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Mennequa, Colo. gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .34 - —
Port Arthur, Tex. gal. .34 - —
Benzene, pure or nitration, tanks, works: St. Louis, Mo. District gal. .34 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .34 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .34 - —
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd., gamma-unit. .0075- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works, gamma-unit. .0065- —
Tech., low gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd., gamma-unit. .0075- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works, gamma-unit. .0056- —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms., 100-lbs., frt alld. lb. 3.25 - —
Benzoic acid, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - .37
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .29 - .41
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .50 - —

BENZOL

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. lb. .32 —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 1.95 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb lots or more, frt equald lb. .21 - —
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purit., fib., dms., 50 to 1,000-lb lots, works lb. .98 1.06
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .54 - —
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms lb. .54 - —
Tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP, 40-lb. dms. lb. .62 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., dms., c.l., f.o.b. frt. equald lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.80 - 4.00
N-Benzyl-N,N-dimethylamine, 50 dms., frt. alld lb. 1.25 - —
12-49 dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
1-11 dms., same basis lb. 1.90 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns lb. 8.20 - 8.30
Benzyl propionate, bots lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Benzyl salicylate, bots lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb. 56.50 - —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots lb. 56.50 - —
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 11.00 -12.00
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaphenylethylamine (see n-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride tech.)
Biotin, cryst., bots gram. 10.00 —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl)
Birchtar oil, crude, cns lb 1.50 1.90
Rectified, cns lb 1.75 2.00
Bismuth chloride, tars lb 5.11 —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms lb 4.60 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 —

Bismuth nitrate, cryst., 200-lb. dm. lb. 2.98 - —
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.92 - —
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b., works lb. 3.70 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.98 - —
Bismuth subiodide, fib dms lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b., works lb. 3.10 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.15 - —
Bismuth trioxide, 100-lb. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 4.40 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000 lbs., same basis lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .50 .55

BLACK PIGMENTS

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton. 160.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 170.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton. 215.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs., New York unit-ton 5.50 —
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .85 .90

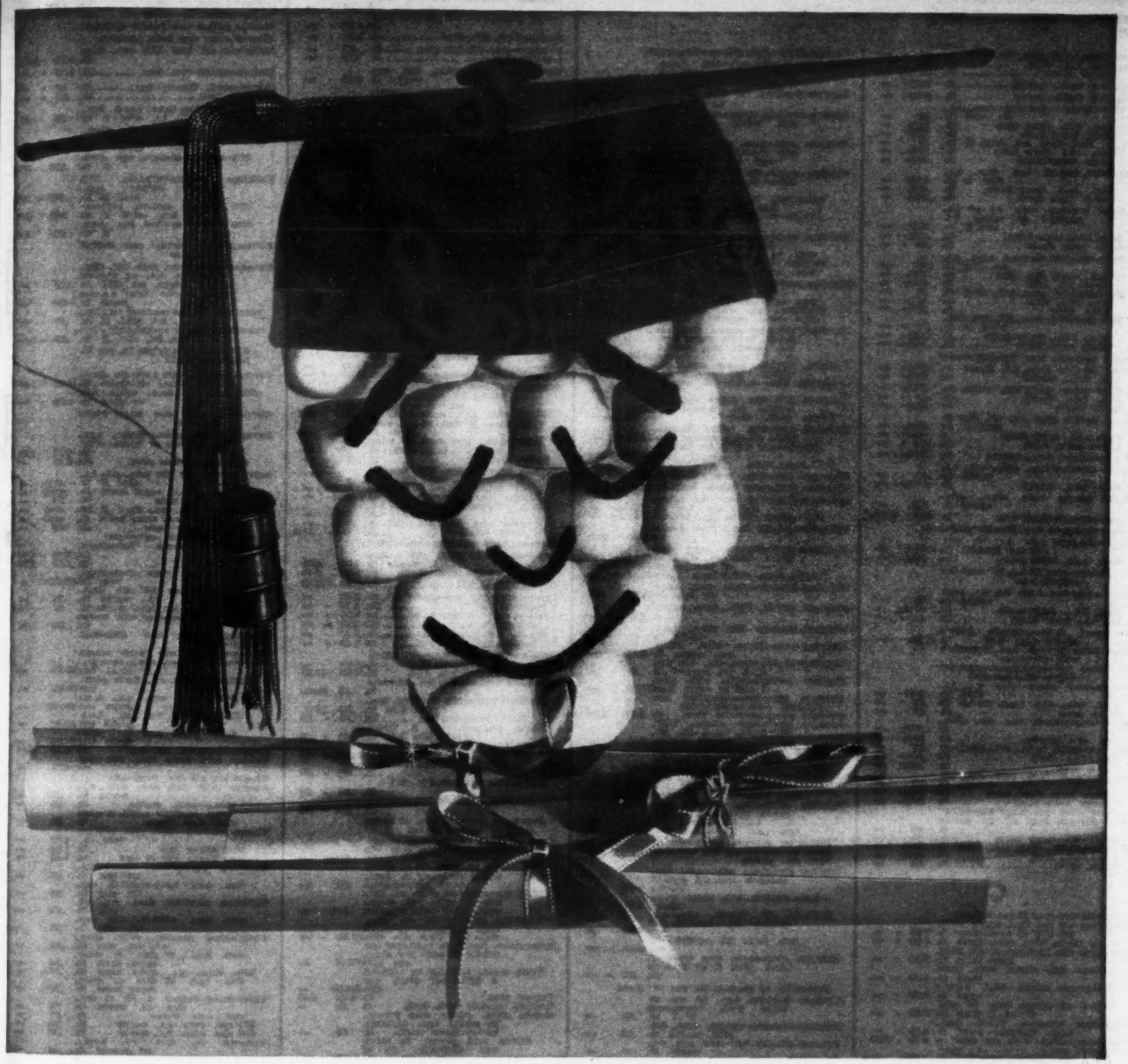
BLUE PIGMENTS

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb. 2.05 - —
Peruvian, dms. lb. 1.65 - —
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb 1.75 —
Resinated, bbls lb 1.50 —
Bone black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .1750- .2250
l.c.l., works lb. .1950- .2450
Pacific coast bone black prices 3¼c. per lb. higher
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton. 100.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip (see Calcium phosphate trihasic)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 7.67 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 8.91 -10.91
bulk, c.l., works ton. 83.00 —
Borax, tech., gran., decahydrate, 99½% bgs., c.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 5.31 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.56 - 8.56
bulk, c.l., works ton. 43.50 —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 64.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 6.12 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.37 - 9.37
bulk, c.l., works ton. 58.00 —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 54.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 6.57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.82 - 9.82
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9% bgs., c.l., works ton. 335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 21.27 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 22.52 -24.52
cryst., 99.9% bgs., c.l., works ton. 163.50 —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 11.67 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 12.92 -14.92
Boric acid, tech., cryst., 99.9%, dms., c.l., works ton. 188.50 —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 13.17 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 14.42 - —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 112.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 8.78 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 10.03 -12.03
dms., c.l., works ton. 137.00 —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 10.29 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 11.54 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 106.00 - —
powd., bgs., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 10.45 -12.45
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 10.71 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 11.96 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls lb. 1.53 —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 .39
Bromine, purif., ref., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ref., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb .47 —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 5-gal. cby., frt. equald lb. 1.95 - —
Bromstyrol, nots lb 5.25 5.50
Brucine, cns oz Nominal
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns. oz. 1.45 - 1.75
Buchu leaves, bbls. lb. .50 - .55

BROWN PIGMENTS

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.



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CHEMICAL DIVISION
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FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

HEYDEN NEWPORT CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Butadiene, refd cyls., c.l., refy lb .21 - —
cyls., t.c.l., refy lb .22 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .12¾- —
Butene-1, tanks works lb .0625- —
Butene-2, tanks works lb .0570- —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb .14½- —
Syn. dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb .17 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb .14½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn. dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .14¾- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb .12¼- —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms. c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb .37½- —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb .38½- —
tanks, same basis lb .35 - —
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt alld lb .18 - —
dms., t.c.l. frt alld lb .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb .15½- —
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb .12½- —
Tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., dlvd. E lb .16 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb .13½- —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb .37½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .38¼- —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb .35¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .36 - —
tanks, works lb 33¼- —
Butyl lactate, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E. Rockies lb 42½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb .37½- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb .55 - —
dms. t.c.l., works lb .55½- —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., t.c.l., works lb .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms. lb 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate)
Butyl stearate, dms c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb .27¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .28¼- —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tri-butylamine).
tert-Butylamine, dms. c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb .47 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .47½- —
tc., t.t., same basis lb .45 - —
Butylated hydroxyanisole, food grade, dms. dlvd lb 4.75 - —
6-tert-Butyl m cresol (see Mono-tert-butyl m cresol)
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p cresol)
1,3 Butylene glycol, dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb .20½- —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., f.o.b. works lb .22 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .18 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd., bgs. t.c.l., works lb .27½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .28½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb .22 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .23½- —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .19¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .34 - —
tanks, same basis lb .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate)
Butyrolactone, dms., c.l. t.l., works. lb .40 - —
dms t.c.l., same basis lb .43 - —
n-Butyronitrile, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .56½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb .57½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb .54 - —

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP, red dark shade, bbls., frt alld E of Rockies lb 5.55 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.65 - —
Cadmium CP, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 5.30 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.90 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.30 - —
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb 2.95 - —
Cadmium chloride, 400-lb. dms., f.o.b. shipping point lb 1.49 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib dms. lb 6.75 7.00
Cadmium metal, rounds or sticks, ton lots, cs. dlvd lb 1.60 - —
Cadmium nitrate, purif. cryst., 100-lb. dms., less than 5,000 lbs. f.o.b. shipping point. lb. .89 - —
400-lb. dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .87 - —
Cadmium mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls. frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone, red, dark shade, bbls. same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.92 - —
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
Red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.06 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.81 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.63 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.61 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.63 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.28 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone, yellow, all shades, bbls. frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.24 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 2.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, syn., cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. alld lb. 2.25 - —
hydrous, powd., 150-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 2.25 - —
USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., powd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. alld lb. 2.40 - —
Cajuput oil, native, cns. lb 1.75 3.00
Redist. USP, cns lb 1.90 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. lb .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots lb 12.00 -30.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more, lots, works gram .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots gram .55 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate, fib, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb 3.10 - —
Calcium bromide, NF, jars, 100 lbs. or more lb 1.10 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd ton. 149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works ton. 10.50 - —
Calcium carbonate, chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works ton. 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 -18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 -38.50
bgs. t.c.l., works ton. 45.00 53.50
medium, bgs. c.l., works ton. 38.00 —
bgs., t.c.l. works ton. 48.00 -53.00
Calcium carbonate, surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 42.00 -44.00
bgs., t.c.l., works ton. 57.00 59.00
ultrafine, bgs. c.l., works ton. 117.50 167.50
bgs. t.c.l., works ton. 137.50 -187.50
Calcium chloride, conc. flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l. works, frt equald ton. 39.30 - —
Flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 32.00 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt equald ton. 12.50 - —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs. c.l., works, frt equald ton. 37.00 - —
Purif., gran., dms lb .27 - —
Calcium chloride, solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton. 30.50 - —
dms., t.c.l. works, frt. equald. ton. 36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms. lb .32 - —
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd lb. .37 - —
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms lb 1.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, USP, AA grade, 100-lb. dm., ton lots lb. 73½- —
USP, powd., 100-lb. dm., ton lots lb. .66½- —
Calcium hydride, lump, dms. works. lb 2.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, gran., 45-lb. cs., dlvd E. of Rockies cs. 27.50 - —
100-lb. dms., same basis dm. 39.50 - —
Calcium hypophosphite, dms. 1,000-lb lots lb 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, 25-lb. jars, works. lb. 4.27 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., f.o.b. works lb .43 .46
Calcium mandelate, USP, 150-lb. dm., works lb 3.25 - —
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms. frt equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, USP, jars, 1 kilo or more kilo. 35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate)
Calcium phenosulfonate, dms lb 1.24 1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, dihydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., Bonnie, Fla., frt. equald ton. 81.00 - —
bgs. c.l. t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works ton. 75.50 - —
bgs., t.c.l. ton. 96.00 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 97.65 - —
bgs. t.c.l. frt equald ton. 107.65 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bgs., c.l., prices
Calcium phosphate monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb lots, frt equald. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
Calcium propionate, any quantity, dms., dlvd E. of Rockies. lb. .37 - —
Prices W. of Rockies 3c. per lb. more.
Calcium phytate, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, f.o.b. warehouse N Y lb. .39 - —
Calcium resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .45 - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite)
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. N Y lb. .39 —
ctns., t.c.l. lb .40 .44
Calomel, NF, mild, powd. dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b. works lb 4.32 - —
NF, mild, precip., dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b. works lb 5.67 - —
Camphene, 46° m.p. dms, incl., c.l., works lb .15 —
dms. incl., t.c.l. same basis lb .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. 12½- —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.63 3.70
Camphor, syn., tech., 1 bbl or more. lb. .45 - —
USP, gran., powd. bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
bbls smaller lots lb. .54 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .80 - —
ctns., 500-lb. lots lb. .81 - —
ctns., smaller lots lb. .82 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .35 .55
White, dms. lb. .26 .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb 5.00 6.50
Rectified, cns. lb 7.25 -10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb. .57 - .58
Refd., pure, bgs lb. .62 - .63
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb 1.00 - —
powd., bgs. lb 1.15 —
Russian, bgs. lb 2.00 2.15
powd., bgs. lb 2.15 2.30
Capric acid, dms lb. .27¼- .29¾
tanks lb. .24¾- —
Caprolactam monomer, bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .52 - —
bgs., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49 - —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms. c.l., t.l., works lb .19 —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald. lb 16½- —
Sec., 92-99% dms. c.l. f.o.b. works lb .22 - —
dms. t.c.l., f.o.b. works lb .23 - —
tanks, f.o.b. works lb .19¼- —
Caprylic acid, dms lb. .27¼- .29¾
tanks lb. .24¾- —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - —
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Caraway oil, NF, dms lb. 3.75 - —
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls, ton lots, works lb 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .08 - —
bgs. c.l., works lb. .08½- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
Carbon black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
ctns., t.c.l., whse lb. .13½- —
Carbon black, high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs. t.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .14½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .08¼- —
ctns. t.c.l., whse. lb. .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
bgs., ctns., t.c.l., whse lb. .12½- —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
ctns. t.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .87 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .22½- —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E ton. 60.00 -115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. or more, dlvd Metropolitan areas, E ton. 55.00 - —
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton. 85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .086 .091
5-gal. dms., 30 dms to c.l., same basis lb. .131 —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0520- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Tech. consumers dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
dms. t.c.l. t.t.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt alld lb. .10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms. 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
dms. smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots lb. 41.00 -43.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb. 3.45 - —
Bleached "B" lb. 3.15 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs. lb. 2.70 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 2.10 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.10 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.10 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb. 16.80 —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .65 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .73 Nom.
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .80 - .82
North Country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, ton lots lb. .60 - .62
North Country, No. 3, Parnahyba, crude, ton lots lb. .62 - .64
No. 3, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots. lb. .69 - .70
No. 1, Ceara, yellow, bgs., ton lots lb. .87 - .89
Parnahyba, yellow, bgs., ton lots lb. .89 - .91
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh 8c per lb higher
Carotene tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .20½- —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units. .144 - —
b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension 400,000 A units per gram cns kilo. 57.60 - —
b-Carotene, liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo. 72.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram cns kilo. 240.00 — —
Carvol, bots. lb 5.00 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb .32 —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid precip., 80 mesh, bgs. 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., inedible, acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock Eastern seaports lb. .16¾- .17¼
Australian, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- .19¾
New Zealand, same basis lb. .24 - .25
Cashewnut shell, liquid, technical, dms. c.l., Newark, N.J lb. .24 - —
dms. ton lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
t.w., same basis lb. .22½- —
Cassella acid, dms. frt alld., 100% basis lb 1.44 1.75
Cassia oil, redist., USP, cns lb 7.50 9.00
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls lb. .31 - —
"B," bls. lb. .30 - —
"C," bls. lb. .29 - —
Korintje "A," bls. lb. .31 - —
"B," bls. lb. .29 - —
"C," bls. lb. .27 - —
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2550- —
dms. t.c.l. lb .2650- —
Castor oil, dom., dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2700- —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .2850- —
tanks lb. .2500- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2500- —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .2660- —
tanks lb. .2360- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l. lb. .2475- —
bgs., ton lots lb. .2875- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .3075- —
dom., raw, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2200- —
dms., t.c.l. lb .2300- —
tanks lb. .2000- —
Castor oil, no. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2125- —
dms., c.l., lb. .2225- —
tanks lb. .1925- —
Refd., deod., dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .2750- —
tanks lb .2450- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2350- —
dms., t.c.l lb. .2450- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
Imported, No. 1, Braz., tanks lb. .17¼- —
No. 3, tanks, same basis lb. .16¾- —
Sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 .15½
75%, dms. works lb .19 .19½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .41¼- .43¼
Split, dms. lb. .33¾- .34¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.00 - —
Castoreum nat., cns. lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. lb 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.20½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. Nominal.
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII cns., dms. lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb. 1.00 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .21 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., t.l., dlvd E lb. .36 - .81
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .545 - .933
27% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, 38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd, E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose)
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more, works, frt alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 —
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .57 - —
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., ton, frt. alld. E lb. .59 - —
(Cellulose gum prices 1c. per lb. higher in west.)
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO, fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate)
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb. 1.85 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 2.15 —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, fib cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb. .41½- —
fib cns., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb .39 —
Extra, cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb. .48½ - —
fib cns., t.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .46 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate)
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bgs. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Roman, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chamomile oil, blue, Hungarian, bots lb. 350.00 —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
fib, dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .35 - .35¼
fib dms., smaller lots, works lb. .36 - .59
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated)
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 80.00 - —
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton 106.00 - —
20-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton. 90.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs. c.l. same basis ton. 86.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns lb 4.75 5.00
Chicago acid, paste, bbls. frt alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil)
Chloral, tech., 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb lots lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less lb 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
dms., t.c.l. 5,000-10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
Chlordan, clarified, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., t.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .70 —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms. t.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .16 —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms. t.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns. c.l. works lb. .60 - —
ctns., t.c.l. works lb. .61 - —
125 cps. ctns. c.l., works lb. .70 - —
300 cps. ctns., c.l., works lb. .80 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls. c.l., works, frt equald lb. .11 —
cyls., t.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.25 —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs. 4.15 —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.35 —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.35 5.85
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, purif. dms. c.l lb. .23½- .25¼
dms. t.c.l lb. 24½- —
tech. flake 96-97%, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms. t.c.l. frt equald lb. .20 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt alld lb. 1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt alld lb. .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb 1.05 - —
dms. t.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.c.l., works lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals. dlvd. lb. .25 - —

3.17½	-	—
4.29½	-	—
Nominal		
4.00	-	5.00
1.00	-	—
.36	-	—
.21	-	—
.36	-	.51
.545	-	.555
.595	-	.605
.545	-	.555
.545	-	.555
.585	-	.595
.57	-	—
.59	-	—
.57	-	—
.59	-	—
1.40	-	—
1.74	-	—
1.85		1.90
2.15		—
.41½	-	—
.43½	-	—
.39	-	—
.48½	-	—
.50½	-	—
.46	-	—
1.00	-	1.25
1.50	-	1.75
350.00		—
.34	-	—
.35	-	.35½
.36	-	.59
55.00	-	—
80.00	-	—
106.00	-	—
90.00	-	—
86.00	-	—
4.75		5.00
3.21		—
.23	-	—
.24	-	—
.21		—
1.00	-	—
1.03	-	—
1.05	-	—
.65	-	—
.66	-	—
.69	-	—
.70	-	—
.15	-	—
.16	-	—
.18½	-	—
.19½	-	—
.60	-	—
.61	-	—
.70	-	—
.80	-	—
.11	-	—
.12½	-	.13½
3.25		—
4.15	-	—
4.35		—
5.35		5.85
6.25		7.25
.23½	-	.25½
.24½	-	—
.19	-	—
.20	-	—
1.03	-	—
1.38	-	—
.66	-	—
.75	-	—
.77	-	—
.73	-	—
.52	-	—
.54	-	—
.50	-	—
.77	-	—
.79	-	—
1.05	-	—
1.20	-	—
1.95	-	—
1.10	-	—
1.25	-	—
2.25		—
2.30	-	—
.18	-	—
.19	-	—
.17	-	—
.27	-	—
.30	-	—
.25	-	—

3-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.80	—
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	1.00	—
4-Chloro-3-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E	lb.	.85	—
4-Chloro-3-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.75	—
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.99	—
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.20½	—
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	—
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37	—
dms. t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	—
Chloropicrin, comi., cyls., 180 lbs., frt alld	lb	1.07	—
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis	lb	1.08	—
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis	lb	1.14	—
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb	.0465	—
dms., t.c.l. frt equald	lb.	.0515	—
tanks, frt equald	lb.	.0415	—
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms ½c per lb higher			
o-Chlorotoluene tech. dms., t.l., works	lb.	.37	—
dms., t.c.l., t.l.l., same basis	lb.	.38	—
Choline bitartrate, 100-lb. dms., frt. equald	lb.	1.25	—
Choline chloride, 100-lb dms., frt. equald	lb.	1.25	—
Choline dihydrogen citrate, 100-lb. dms., frt. equald	lb.	1.25	—
Chrome green CP dark, right medium blue content, 1-15%, bbls. dlvd E of Rockies.	lb.	.43	—
blue content, 16-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.44	—
Chrome green, medium blue content, 41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.44	—
blue content, 45-49%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.48	—
reduced color 25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.20	—
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.			
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd E of Rockies	lb.	.33	—
Chrome orange prices 1c higher W of Rockies.			
Chrome yellow CP bbls., dlvd E of Rockies	lb.	.35	—
Chrome yellow price 1c higher W of Rockies.			
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.29½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd, N. Y. Metropolitan area	lb.	.30	.31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).			
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms., 500-2,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.10	—
Chromium fluoride bbls., works	lb.	.51	.52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms. c.l. frt alld.	lb.	1.20	—
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt alld	lb.	.44½	—
bgs., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45¼	—
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots	lb.	1.15	—
Cinchona bark, NF red, broken, bgs	lb	.25	—
NF, yellow broken, bgs	lb.	.35	.40
Cinnamic acid, refd., bots	lb.	2.50	3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots	lb.	1.50	1.60
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb	.80	1.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs	lb.	.53	—
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs	lb.	.73	—
Cinnamon bark oil, bots	lb.	42.00	48.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms	lb.	1.85	2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms	lb.	8.50	13.50
Citral, CP, bots	lb.	4.50	5.00
Extra, bots	lb.	3.00	5.00
Syn., dms	lb.	7.25	7.40
Citric acid USP anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l	lb.	.29½	.30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.30	.30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots	lb.	.30½	.31
Citric acid, USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l	lb.	.27½	.28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.28	.28½
bgs., dms. smaller lots	lb.	.29	.29½
Powdered citric acid ½c per lb. higher			
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms	lb	1.00	—
Java-type, dms	lb.	1.00	1.20
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb.	1.40	1.60
Citronellol bots. dms	lb	1.90	2.50
Synthetic, dms	lb.	1.70	—
Civet, artif., bots	lb.	13.75	15.00
Nat. bots	oz	8.50	15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	17.50	21.50
crushed shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn	ton	8.00	11.25
imp. airfloated bgs., c.l., Atl port	net-ton.	43.00	47.00
lump, bulk, Atl port	net-ton.	31.50	37.50
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd. airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh. Georgia bgs., c.l., works	ton.	11.00	17.00
Georgia, bgs., t.c.l., works	ton.	13.50	22.50
Clay, China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex-dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me	long-ton.	23.00	35.00
white, powd, bgs. c.l. ex dock	net-ton.	50.00	—
bgs., t.c.l. ex whse	net-ton.	60.00	70.00
Cleaners naphtha, petroleum 105 F Flash, tankcars New Jersey and New York	gal	18	—
Group 3	gal	12.75	—
Houston, Texas	gal	145	—
140 F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey or New York	gal	205	—
Group 3	gal	154	—
Houston Texas	gal	17	—
Cleve's acid tech. mixed, solid, dms. frt alld	lb	1.05	—
1.6 tech. solid dms frt alld	lb	.77	—
1.7 tech. dms frt alld	lb	2.20	—
Clove bud oil, USP, dms.	lb.	2.65	—
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs	lb.	.25	—
Zanzibar, bgs.	lb.	.37	—
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms	lb.	1.10	—
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis bgs., 23,000 lbs., dvld. E., 100% basis	lb.	.40	—
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.42	.46
65% low or medium vis. bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.40	—
t.c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis	lb.	.42	1.00
purif. high vis (see Cellulose gum)			
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher and are on a dlvd. basis.			

Interested personal service—
always—
when you buy from Eastman

Tenox®

**Eastman
food-grade
antioxidants**

Eastman manufactures the three basic antioxidants for edible fats and oils.

Tenox BHA
butylated hydroxyanisole

Tenox BHT
butylated hydroxytoluene

Tenox PG
propyl gallate

These antioxidants are supplied alone and in many different ratios and combinations to meet specific processing or service requirements, e.g., Tenox 2, Tenox 4, Tenox 6, Tenox R and Tenox S-1.

For more information on Tenox antioxidants and their use in fat- and oil-containing foods, send for catalog No. G-109, "Tenox, Eastman Food-Grade Antioxidants."

For properties and shipping information on these and other Eastman products, see **Chemical Materials Catalog**, page 363, or **Chemical Week Buyers' Guide**, page 107.

Case Tenox 2 arriving...

"It was late Friday afternoon, and I was anticipating the night game at Comiskey Park," related one of our Chicago representatives.

"I had completed my last call for the week, but on the way home stopped at a telephone booth to touch base with the office—to learn to my dismay that a good customer of ours out in Iowa had a sacrifice play working. Only, his sacrifice situation involved a kettleful of edible fat.

"As he had put it, 'The fat is in the fire.' Seems his rendering operation was well underway when he discovered that he was out of Tenox 2 (one of our food-grade antioxidants that protects edible fat against developing off-odors and flavors). Unless he could obtain the antioxidant right away, the whole batch would very shortly enter the inedible category.

"Well, I knew that to get a common carrier into our local warehouse for a weekend pickup was out of the question. I had tried this before without success, but I headed for the office anyway to check all the possibilities.

"As I parked the car and absentmindedly crossed the street, I had to circle around a bus waiting for the light. That did it. I recrossed, got in the car, drove to our warehouse, picked up the Tenox, and headed for the Greyhound bus depot.

"My luck held, for they had a scheduled stop. After seeing this unusual fare off, I wired the customer: CASE TENOX 2 ARRIVING GREYHOUND TERMINAL 11 P.M. TONIGHT.

"A wire on my desk Monday morning made the effort very worth while. It read simply: THANKS."

An usual delivery? Yes, but a typical example of Eastman service.

Eastman CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC., KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE, Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

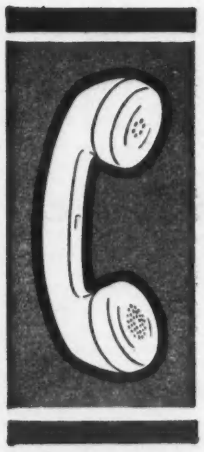
SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; Atlanta, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Greensboro, North Carolina; Houston, Kansas City, Missouri, New York City, Philadelphia, St. Louis.
West Coast: Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Company, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Salt Lake City, Seattle.

Coaltar—Cryolite

Coaltar, crude resale for coln., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Refd. resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., ex whse gal. .39 - —
tanks works gal. 20½- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, Works ton.42.00 - —
Carbon, bulk works ton.42.00 - —
Indust., bulk, works ton.44.00 - —
Core bulk works ton.40.50 - —
Fiber bulk works ton.48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type I tanks, works ton.41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate 23.7% Co., dms., dlvd lb 1.04 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls. dlvd E of Rockies lb 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Cobalt blue imitation (see Ultramarine blue)
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd lb 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .93 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.97 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 99% dms., f.o.b. carrier lb. 1.50 - —
Cobalt naphthenate liq. 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., kgs., dlvd E of Mississippi R. lb. 1.15 - —
70-71% Co. kgs., same basis lb 1.12 - —
Cobalt oxide prices W of Mississippi R. 3c. per pound higher
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused 3% Co. dms lb. .38½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb .64 - —
Monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co., dms. dlvd lb .44 - —
Cocaine, USP cns., 100-oz. lots, f.o.b. works oz.17.50 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots f.o.b. works oz.13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls lb. .18 - .20
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .53 - .58
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .12⅞- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .11⅛- —
Refd., deodorized, dms. lb. .19 - .20
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms lb. .21½- .24
tanks lb. .19 - —
double dist. (stripped), dms. lb. .22½- .25
tanks lb. .20 - —
Cod oil, dms., spot lb. .08¼- .08½
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms gal. 1.40 - 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .25
Blue, bls lb. .20 - .25
Colchicine, USP, bots. 27.50 -29.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .35 - .45
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .85 - .90
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
USP flexible dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp bls lb. .75 - —
Colombo root, bls lb. .16 - .18
Condurango bark bls lb. .18 - .20
Congo copal gum, No 1, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
No 2, bgs lb. .23 - .25
No. 3, bgs lb. .21 - .24
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .80 - .90
Copaiba oil cns lb 1.35 2.00
Copper acetate bbls., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, dark dense, works lb.34.35 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb.35.85 - —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .43½- .44
cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .29¾ .30¼
cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .37¾- .38½
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .3855- .4155
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more lb. .609 - —
dms., 1,000-lb lots or more lb. .619 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .639 - .65
Copper gluconate, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate dry, dms. c.l., frt. E. of Miss lb. .52½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley, basis lb. .39 - —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms. frt. alld lb. .36¼- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .30¾ .33¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .46 - —
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots, lb. .46½- —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45½- —
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms lb. 1.14 1.18
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1885- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.12.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.50 -15.00
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.22.65 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs.23.40 - —
Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.29.10 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs.30.60 - —
Copper undecylenate, dms lb 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.157.50 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f ton.152.50 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 6.50 - 7.25
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .18 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Yugoslavian bgs lb. .08½ - —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .17½- .17¾
Foots, (soapstock acid 95%) tanks, New York lb. .06 Nom.
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .2323- .2325
tanks lb. .2123- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms lb. .15½- .18
tanks lb. .13 - —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l. 100 lbs 7.45 - —
Corn syrup, 43° Be., tanks, dlvd. N.Y. 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 7.23 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP bots., kilo or more gram .95 - 1.75
Costus oil, bots oz. 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton.55.50 -56.00
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .13⅜- .13⅛
tanks, Valley lb. .13¼ Nom.
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .13¼ Nom.
Foots (soapstock, acid 95%), New York, tanks lb. .03¾ Nom.
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .18¾- .19
tanks, salad, dms lb. .16¾- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .15½- .18
tanks lb. .13 - —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.30 - 3.40
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate NF bots. cbys., lb. 3.05 3.20
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
Crude, soln 80%, tanks, works. gal. .226 - —
Refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .50 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal .38 - —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c per gallon for coaltar
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., f.o.b. works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 1.77
Hardwood, NF cbys., dms. same basis lb. 1.42 1.47
Pinewood, dms. incl. c.l., works. lb. .0611- —
dms. incl., t.c.l., works lb. .0384- —
dms. incl., t.c.l. ex whse, New York lb. .0795- —
tanks, works lb. .0511- —
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Cresol, tech. 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
non-ret dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
Cresol, USP, 50% 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret dms., t.c.l., same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
2,97% 2°C. dms. c.l. frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol 30.5°C. m.p and over, ret., dms. c.l. frt equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C m.p. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25°-28°C m.p., dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald gal. 1.35 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
metapara content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt equald gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald. to competitive points, 50 dms. or more. gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis gal. 1.05 1.10
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., t.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, t.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Cryolite, nat. undust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —

hurry . . hurry . . hurry . . a call to Arkla

Chemical starts a race with the calendar on normal deliveries . . a race with the clock on emergencies . . customer can't afford a disappointment . . it may mean a dollar-gulping silence in a paper mill for want of caustic or chlorine . . flow reduction in a refinery or wasted man-hours in a steel mill for want of caustic . . critical water problems for want of chlorine . . he'll not be disappointed with Arkla delivery . . we'll guarantee it . . hurry . . hurry . . normal deliveries days in advance . . emergencies with hours to spare . . customers are pried out of tight spots with a telephone . . if we haven't had the pleasure of beating your deadline with time to spare . . check what you need for fast reference . . . . then pick up the phone and call us at our Shreveport phone number 422-2141.



ARKLA

ARKANSAS LOUISIANA CHEMICAL CORP.

Plant: Pine Bluff, Arkansas, Sales Office: Slattery Bldg., Shreveport, Louisiana

CHLORINE | CAUSTIC SODA 50%—73% | HYDROCHLORIC ACID

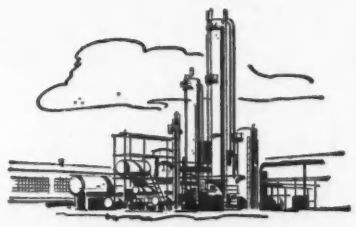
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., t.l., works lb. .21 - —
bgs., t.l., works lb. .22 - —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs. lb. 1.30 - —
Powd., cs. lb. 1.45 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .18 - —
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns. lb. 15.50 - 17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract. ton. 57.00 - —
Fertilizer, pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton 3.85 - —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 75.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton. 98.00 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton. 120.00 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., divd. E of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 - —
dms., c.l., divd. W of Rockies gal. .77 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
99% tech. 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b works gal. .56 - —
5-39 dms. same basis gal. .60 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .36 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt alld. E lb. .28½ - —
dms., t.c.l. works, same basis. lb. .29½ - —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ - —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cypress oil, bots. lb. 5.30 - —

D

2,4-D tech, bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs. dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester dms. c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum Batavia, A E, cs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs lb. .15½ - .18
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .10 - .11
black, bold, bgs lb. .16 - .18
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .13 - .14½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .13 - .14½
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .16 - .18
pale, nubs, bgs. lb. .20¾ - .24
Siam, cs. lb. .31½ - .34
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .38 - .44
No 2, bgs. lb. .29 - .32
dust, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
No. 3, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
tib. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
DDVP (see Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate)
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., divd. E. lb. .43½ - —
dms., t.c.l., divd. E. lb. .45½ - —
tanks, divd E lb. .41 - —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., divd lb. .23½ - —
dms., t.c.l., divd. lb. .25 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots. lb 1.00 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol normal (see 1-Decanol)
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb. .50 - .60
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 14% P paper bgs., c.l., t.l., Tupelo, Miss. ton. 52.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., Plant City, Fla. ton. 61.25 - —
paper bags, c.l., works, Miss. ton. 66.00 - —
19% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works, Houston, Tex. ton. 66.35 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l prices.
Degras, common (15-17% free fatty acid), 400-lb. dms lb. .12 - .14
Neutral (over 2% free fatty acid), 400-lb dms lb. 13 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., divd E of Rockies, gal. .69½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ - .80½
tanks, divd., same basis gal. .53½ - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., divd E of Rockies gal. .70½ - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis gal. .75½ - .81½
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD23A, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .75½ - .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD23H, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
Denatured alcohol, SD29, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ - .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½ - —
SD30, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD-35A, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms. t.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD-40, dms., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .75½ - .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast divd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 15.00 - 17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 6.40 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.39 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.54 - —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.23 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.13 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.28 - —
white paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.97 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
Anhyd., special, aluminum foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
100-lb. dms. 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
Hydrated, comil., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
USP, dms. lb. .19¾ - —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., divd lb. .15½ - —
dms., t.c.l., divd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, divd lb. .13 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., divd. lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., divd. lb. .16½ - —
tanks, divd lb. .12½ - —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots. lb. 3.30 - 4.30
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .98½ - —
dms., t.c.l., divd. lb 1.00 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —
Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., divd. lb. .65 - —
t.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .68 - —
Food grade, c.l., t.l., dms., divd. lb. .63 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .68 - 1.10
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., divd. lb. .57 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .54 - —
Dihutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., divd E lb. .31½ - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., divd E lb 33 - —
tanks, divd E lb 29 - —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., divd E lb .31½ - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., divd E lb 33 - —
tanks, divd E lb 29 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .31½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb .29 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb .67½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. 68½ - —
tanks, works lb. .65½ - —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½ - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., divd lb 55½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd lb. .28½ - —
dms., t.c.l., divd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .26 - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt alld lb. .73 - —

"COOLING WITH PURECO CO_2 LIQUID...

eliminated a major bottleneck"*



*This statement was contained in an engineer's report concerning the use of CO_2 as a coolant by a company that sulfunates straight chain alcohol. CO_2 sparged directly into the chemicals in the reaction tank, maintains a controlled temperature of -70° F or below. Total time for cooling *55 minutes . . . former time 3 to 4 hours.*

Perhaps Pureco CO_2 Technical Service can save your company time and money, too!

New applications for Pureco CO_2 are being found constantly . . . new ways of doing things more efficiently and economically with this versatile chemical. The engineers in Pureco's Technical Service are highly trained in the application of its many uses . . . they are ready, willing and able to discuss, demonstrate or assist in the experimental development of CO_2 applications, whether they entail a new use for the product or the improvement of an existing one.

For example:

USE PURECO CO_2 AND/OR "DRY-ICE" AS A REFRIGERANT FOR . . .

Chill grinding of heat sensitive materials.
Chill grinding of animals' glands for hormones, etc.
Freeze-drying.
Blast chilling of environmental test chambers.

USE PURECO CO_2 AS A GAS FOR . . .

Inert blanketing of dyes, inks and other flammable mixtures.
Sparging of varnishes and other mixtures.
Distillation vehicle in distillation of phthalic anhydride in manufacture of resins.
Flushing out lacquer from TV tube interiors after optical coating.
Inert pressure medium.

USE PURECO CO_2 AS AN INGREDIENT FOR . . .

Forming carbonates, especially barium carbonates.
Manufacture of aspirin.
Controlling acidity—as in coagulating foam rubber.

Pureco is at your service. Call or write:

PURECO CO_2

PURE CARBONIC

Pure Carbonic Company, A Division of Air Reduction Company, Incorporated
Nation-Wide Pureco CO_2 Service-Distributing Stations in Principal Cities
General Offices: 150 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N.Y.

AT THE FRONTIERS OF PROGRESS YOU'LL FIND AN AIR REDUCTION PRODUCT

o-Dichlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .12¾- —
dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt alld E lb. .12 - —
dms 2,000 lbs or more same basis lb. 14½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane dms. c.l., or t.l., works lb .33½- —
dms. t.c.l. or t.l.l. works lb 34 - —
tanks works lb 32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
1,2-Dichloroethyl ether dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd E lb 15½- —
dms. c.l. or t.l. same basis lb 17 - —
tanks same basis lb 13 - —
Dichloroisocyanuric acid dms., c.l., t.l. frt equald lb 65 - —
dms t.c.l. same basis lb 75 - —
Dichloropentanes dist. dms., c.l., works lb 08 - —
dms c.l. works lb 06 - —
tanks works lb 03 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D)
Dicyclohexylamine dms. c.l. works lb 34 - —
dms c.l. works lb 35 - —
tanks works lb 32 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran. fib dms c.l works frt alld lb. .47½- —
fib dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .49 —
Dicyclopentadiene dms c.l. f.o.b works lb 14½ —
dms. c.l. same basis lb 14¾- —
tanks same basis lb 12 —
Didecyl phthalate dms. c.l. works. lb 28½- —
dms. c.l. same basis lb 30 —
tankcars tanktrucks 2,000 gals lb 26 —
tanktrucks 1,000-1,999 gals. same basis lb 26½- —
Dieldrin dms c.l. dlvd lb 1.85 —
dms. t.c.l dlvd lb 1.90 —
Diethanolamine dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb 27 —
dms. c.l. same basis lb 28½- —
tanks same basis lb 24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l. frt alld lb 27½ —
dms t.t.l. frt alld lb 28½ —
tanks frt alld lb 26½ —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital)
Diethyl carbonate dms c.l., f.o.b works lb 47½ —
dms. c.l. same basis lb 48½- —
tanks same basis lb 45 —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms. c.l., dlvd lb 69½- —
dms. c.l. dlvd lb 71 —
tanks dlvd lb 67 —
Diethyl oxalate dms c.l., f.o.b works lb 42½ —
dms. c.l. same basis lb 43½ —
tanks same basis lb 40 —
Diethyl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd lb. 29¾- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd, lb. .31¼- —
tanktrucks 1,000-1,999 gals same basis lb. .27¾ —
tankcars tanktrucks 2,000 gals. lots, same basis lb. .27¼- —
Diethyl sulfate, dms. c.l., frt alld E. lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, frt alld E lb. .18½- —
Diethyl thiourea dms. c.l., t.l., works lb 58 —
dms t.c.l. same basis lb 59 - —
Diethyl toluamide 90-95% meta isomer dms. c.l. t.l. works lb 2.30 - —
5-44 dm lots works lb 2.35 - —
1-4 dm lots works lb 2.40 - —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine tech., tks. tanks frt alld lb 83 —
Diethylamine dms c.l. dlvd E lb 52 —
dms t.c.l. same basis lb 53½ —
tanks same basis lb 49½ —
N,N-Diethylaniline dms. c.l., frt alld lb 57 —
dms. c.l. same basis lb 58 —
tanks same basis lb 55 —
Diethylbenzene, 380 lb dms., c.l., t.l. frt alld., Zone 1 lb 17½- —
f.o.b. Zone 2 lb .18½- —
Diethylbenzene, 380-lb. dms., t.c.l., c.l., f.o.b. Zone 1 lb. .19½- —
f.o.b warehouse points, Zone 2 lb .20½- —
Diethylbenzene tankcars, Zone 1 lb .15 —
Zone 2 lb 16 —

Zone 1 is East of the Rockies Zone 2, West of the Rockies

Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Di-octyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Di-octyl phthalate).
phthalate)
Diethylene glycol dms c.l. dlvd E. lb 17¾ —
dms. c.l. same basis lb 19¼ —
tanks same basis lb 15¼ —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .55¾- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., frt. alld. E lb. .30¾- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .32¼- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb .24 - —
tanks dlvd E lb 20 —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms c.l. works lb 27¼ —
dms. t.c.l., works lb 28 —
tanks works lb 25¼ —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .22½- —
tanks dlvd E lb 18½- —
Diethylenetriamine dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb 44 —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd E lb 45½- —
tanks. dlvd E lb 41½ —
Diethylstilbesterol USP, bots. 10 kilo lots kilo 100.00 147.50
bots 1 kilo lot kilo 110.00 152.50
Digitalis leaves USP dom dms lb 1.25 —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gr m 3.75 4.20
Diglycol laurate dms. ton lots lb. .32¼- —
Diglycol stearate, dms. t.l lb. .26 —
Dihydroabietyl alcohol dms c.l. t.l. works lb 15½- —
bgs t.c.l. works lb 16 - —
Dihexyl sebacate dms. c.l. works. lb 66 —
dms. t.c.l. works lb 67 —
tanks works lb 64 —
Dihydrazine sulfate dms. works lb 1.10 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate bulk gram .03 —
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone dms., works lb 3.45 —
2,2-Dihydroxy-3-5-dichloro diphenyl methane pure dms lb 2.55 - —
Tech dms 20,000 lbs or more lb 1.11 —
dms 1,050 lbs to 20,000 lbs lb 1.13 - —
dms. 150 lbs to 1,050 lbs lb 1.15 —

Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .31½- —
dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., works lb. .27 - —
tankcars tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., works lb. .26½- —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb .63 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .61¼- —
tanks, works lb .60 —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd, E of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb .48 - —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 5.25 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb 4.15 - —
Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate, 55-gal dms., dlvd lb 3.50 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .78 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .79½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .75½- —
Dimethyl ethanolamine, 70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .78 - —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd. 100% basis lb. .79½- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .75½- —
Dimethyl hydroquinone dms. lb 1.90 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .31¼- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .27¾- —
tankcars tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .27¼- —
Dimethyl sebacate dms., c.l., works. lb 1.31 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb 1.30 - —
tanks, works lb 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate ref. dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
ref. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .17½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19½
tanks, works lb. .15 —
Dimethyl sulfoxide, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .38
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Dimethylamine 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt equald. 100% basis lb. .38 —
dms. t.c.l. frt equald 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks frt equald 100% basis. lb .28 —
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .35 - —
dms. t.c.l. frt equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
lb. .28 —
N,N-Dimethylaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld lb 28 —
dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. 29 —
tanks, same basis lb 26 —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb .32½- —
dms., t.c.l. works lb .33 .34
tanks works lb .30 —
2,4-Dinitroaniline dms. frt alld lb. 75 —
Dinitroaniline orange toner CP, bbls. dlvd E of Rockies. lb. 1.61 —

Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c higher W of Rockies

m-Dinitrobenzene 99% C.P., dms lb 26 —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C dms., c.l., frt alld E lb 17¼ —
dms. t.c.l. frt alld E. lb. 17¾ —
tanks frt alld E lb .17 —
2,4-Dinitrophenol bbls lb 41 —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene oil, dms. lb 11 —
Refd 63°C dms lb .23 —
Dioctyl adipate dms. c.l., works lb 42½ —
dms., t.c.l., works lb 43½ —
tanks works lb .40 —
Dioctyl phthalate dms c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .29 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .30½- —
tanktrucks 1,000-1,999 gals. same basis lb. .27 - —
tankcars tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
Dioctyl phthalate prices ¾c. higher in West.
Dioctyl sebacate dms. c.l. works. lb 61¼ —
dms. t.c.l. works lb 62¼ —
dms., t.c.l., works lb 62¼ —
tanks works dlvd lb 59¼ —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .31½- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .29 - —

Prices in the west are 2c per lb higher.

Dipentaerythritol bgs c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 —
bgs., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd E lb. .35 - —
Dipentene dest-dist. dms., c.l., works gal. 58 —
dms. t.c.l. works lb 62 - —
dms., t.c.l. ex whse. gal 78 - —
tankscars works gal. 41 - —
Steam dist. dms. c.l., works. South gal 72 —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd New York gal 91 - —
tanks, works South lb 55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenolic acid 1,000-lb or more, bgs. works lb 75 —
Diphenolic polyether acids 1,000-lb or more bgs. works lb 1.00 —
Diphenyl bgs. c.l. t.l. works lb .16¾ —
bgs. t.c.l. works lb .18½ —
tanks works lb 15¾ —
Diphenyl oxide perfume grade cns. lb .55 70
Diphenyl phthalate dms. c.l. works. lb .52 —
dms. t.c.l. works lb .54 —
Diphenylamine acid flake, bgs. c.l., works frt equald lb .32 —
bgs. t.c.l. same basis lb .34 —
Refd., fused tanks same basis lb. .29 —

Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c per lb higher

Diphenylguanadine bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .51 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt alld lb. .52 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb 5.00 5.60

Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .14½- —
Dipropylene glycol prices 1c. higher in West.
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.80 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .71 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea tech solid, dms., c.l. t.l. frt alld lb. .55 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works frt equald lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms. c.l. works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms. t.c.l., works, 100% basis. lb. 1.05 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .90 - —
Dodecenyl succinic anhydride dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, E lb. .50 - —
dms, t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., t.o.b., works, frt equald lb. .134 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb .144 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
Dodecylphenol c.l., frt alld lb. .22½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 —

Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c per pound higher

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb lots, dlvd.:
Blue FD&C, No 1 lb.15.65 17.60
No 2 lb.15.65 17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 17.60
No 2 lb 19.60 22.85
No 3 lo.31.30 35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 2 lb. 3.30 4.10
No 3 lb.19.60 22.85
No 4 lb 5.55 7.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics 500-lb and 1-lb lots, dlvd:
Yellow, FD&C, No. 5 lb. 3.30 4.10
No 6 lb 3.30 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:
Black D&C, No 1 lb.10.50 10.95
Brown D&C, No 1 lb.15.65 16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb.15.65 16.10
No 6 lb.15.65 16.10
No 7 lb.14.35 14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb.10.50 10.95
No 4 lb.19.60 20.05
No 5 lb 3.80 4.25
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb.10.50 10.95
No 18 lb 23.60 24.00
No 19 lb 15.00 15.45
No 21 lb 3.90 4.35
No 22 lb.10.50 10.95
No 28 lb.24.15 24.65
No 33 lb.17.00 17.45
Violet, D&C, No 2 lb.15.65 16.10
Yellow D&C, No. 7 lb.10.50 10.95
No 8 lb.10.50 10.95
No 10 lb.13.05 13.50
No 11 lb.13.05 13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:
Blue Ext., D&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 16.10
Green, Ext. D&C, No 1 lb 15.65 16.10
Red, Ext. D&C, No 1 lb 13.05 13.50
Yellow Ext D&C, No 1 lb 10.50 10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Color Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd No.
11110 Brilliant scarlet BN lb 1.79 —
13390 Fast blue SR lb. 1.57 - —
14025 Yellow 2G lb 1.26 - —
14030 Orange R extra, conc. lb 1.64 - —
14645 Chrome black I lb. 77 - —
14720 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.76 - —
15510 Orange Y extra conc. lb. 83 - —
15575 Orange RR lb. 99 - —
15620 Fast Red A, conc. lb. 1.77 - —
15705 Chrome blue black R conc. lb. 1.12 - —
16150 Scarlet 2RL lb 1.22 - —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb 1.28 - —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.39 - —
17590 Brown PG lb 3.00 - —
18050 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.16 - —
18055 Fuchsine 6B lb 1.55 - —
18965 Fast yellow 2G lb 2.32 - —
19140 Yellow XX lb 2.48 - —
19555 Yellow NN conc. lb 3.67 - —
20170 Brown Y lb 1.33 - —
20070 Blue black extra, conc lb 1.51 - —
21010 Brown, RX, conc lb. 1.42 - —
22240 Scarlet B lb 2.81 - —
22310 Red 6C lb. 1.57 - —
22311 Brown MCW lb. 1.59 - —
22310 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.51 - —
23500 Red 4BX conc lb 1.80 - —
24410 Sky blue FF extra conc. lb 1.95 - —
24895 Brilliant yellow conc lb. 3.27 - —
26360 Navy blue 3R conc lb 1.84 - —
26995 Black F conc lb. 2.30 - —
26900 Milling Red 3R conc lb 2.24 - —
27075 Neutral black 2B conc lb 2.75 - —
27720 Gray L lb 2.18 - —
29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb 2.23 - —
30015 Diazo black VJ conc lb 2.48 - —
30045 Yellow brown K, extra lb. 1.45 - —
30235 Black EB, 200% lb 1.33 - —
30295 Green BY conc. lb 1.07 - —
35660 Brown B lb 2.89 - —
37565 Naphthol SWF lb 1.85 - —
40000 Yellow 2G lb 1.44 - —
41000 Yellow OX lb 2.45 - —
42000 Green V crystals lb 2.73 - —
42040 Brilliant green G crystals lb 3.62 - —
42090 Blue EG lb 1.85 - —
42100 Milling green 6B, conc. lb 4.78 - —
42640 Violet 4BXN lb 3.43 - —
43820 Brilliant blue BBG lb 2.44 - —
44045 Blue B, extra conc. lb. 3.61 - —
45170 Red BX lb 4.76 - —
50415 Nigrosine SSJ lb. 1.03 - —
52015 Blue GXX lb. 2.54 - —
58005 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.64 - —
59700 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.70 - —
59710 Flaming orange 6RD double powder lb. 4.90 - —
59800 Dark blue 8O single paste. lb. 2.28 - —
59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste lb 1.75 - —
61570 Alizarin green CG extra lb 3.81 - —
63010 Alizarin blue SAPG lb 3.90 - —
63015 Alizarin blue black B lb 3.26 - —
69825 Blue BLFD double paste lb 2.76 - —
70800 Brown BR single paste lb 2.03 - —

Dyes, coaltar oil-soluble 100-lb drums dlvd. No
12140 Oil scarlet BL lb 1.87 - —
12055 Oil orange 7078 V lb 1.38 - —
26120 Oil red N 1700 lb 1.94 - —
42535B Methyl violet base lb 1.88 - —
44045B Victoria blue base lb 4.06 - —
50415B Oil black R803 lb. 80 - —
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base. lb. 6.13 - —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd., Black RB lb. 3.89 - —
Spirit brown GN lb. 5.30 - —
Spirit orange R conc. lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit red B conc lb 6.41 - —
Pr 517 Spirit yellow 2R conc lb 4.62 - —
Pr 554 Spirit blue THN lb. 5.06 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls. lb. 1.20 - —
Elm bark, grinding, bls. lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., kgs lb. .60 - —
Select, bundles lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz.48.40 - —
Endrin, tech. dms., 100-lbs or more, 100% basis, dlvd lb. 2.77 - —
Eosin red toner bbls. works lb. 1.95 - —
Ephedrine syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots. 100-oz lots, oz. .92 —
Ephedrine hydrochloride NF dms., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. .75 - —
Ephedrine sulfate USP, cryst., dms., 100-oz f.o.b works oz. .73 - —
USP powd. dms., 100-oz. same basis oz. .73 —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - —
Epinephrine base, syn. USP bots. 100 gram lots gram .59 —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate)
Erigeron oil cns lb 11.00 —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb 2.00 2.50
Eserine salicylate, bots oz.34.50 40.00
Eserine sulfate bots oz 86.00 —
Ester gum, gum rosin type, dms. c.l. dlvd. Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul Va., W. Va lb. .18½ —
Wood-rosin type dms. c.l. same basis lb 18½ —
Ether (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms. c.l. dlvd lb .15 —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb .16½ —
tanks dlvd lb .12½ —
95-98% dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼ —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd lb .16¾ —
tanks, dlvd lb .12¾ —
Ethyl acetate nat. ferment. 99%, dms. c.l. dlvd lb .15½ —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb .17 —
tanks, dlvd lb .13 —
syn. 85-88% dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .15 —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼ —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼ —
Ethyl acetate syn. 95-98%, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .15¼ —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd lb. .16¾ —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¾ —
99% dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb .17 —
tanks dlvd lb .13 —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .60 —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .34¾- —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32¼- —
Ethyl alcohol 190 pf. USP, tax paid dms c.l. dlvd E of Rockies gal 20.63 —
dms. t.c.l. same basis gal. 20.73 20.84
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf. USP tax-free dms c.l. dlvd E of Rockies gal .68 —
dms. t.c.l., same basis gal 78 .89
tanks, same basis gal .52 —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute 200 pf., tax paid dms dlvd E of Rockies gal 21.75 —
dms. t.c.l. same basis gal. 21.85 21.96
tanks same basis gal 21.59 —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl)
Ethyl aminobenzoate USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone dms. c.l. dlvd lb .40 —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb 21½ —
tanks same basis lb 17½ —
Ethyl benzoate bots lb 75 1.00
Ethyl bromide tech., 98%, dms. c.l., frt alld. E lb 43 —
dms. t.c.l. frt alld E lb 45 —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .40 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb .30 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .30¾- —
tanks, works lb .28 —
Ethyl butyl ketone dms. c.l., t.l., works lb .36 —
dms t.c.l., t.l. works lb .36¾- —
tanks works lb .34 —
Ethyl butyrate dms. works lb. .85 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane)
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 4 cps. ngs., 5,000 lb lots or more, frt. alld E lb. .73 —
ngs. smaller lots frt alld E lb. .75 —
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .68 - —
bgs. smaller lots frt alld E. lb. .70 —
Ethyl chloride tech. cyls. works. lb 20 22
dms. works lb 18 20
tanks works lb 10 —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb 43½ —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd E lb 44½ —
tanks dlvd E lb 41½ —
Ethyl ether absolute ACS dms lb .37 —
Anesthesia USP dealers, 1-lb cns lb 1.01 —
½ lb cns lb 1.09 —
¼ lb cns lb 1.21 —
Indust dms. c.l. dlvd. lb 13½- —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd E lb .15 —
tanks dlvd E lb .11 —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb .37 —
dms. t.c.l., t.t.l. dlvd E lb .38½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb .34½ —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c higher W of Rockies.
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .39½- —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .40½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 —
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21¼- —
Ethyl iodide chys. works lb 3.30 —
Ethyl methacrylate dms c.l., frt equald lb .52 —
dms. t.t.l. frt equald lb 52½- —
tanks frt equald lb 50 —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP bots oz.11.85 —
Ethyl oenanthate dms lb 1.05 1.30
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Ethyl silicate dist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)
Ethyl silicate 40% available SiO. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine dms. works. lb 1.04 —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine tech., tq., tanks frt alld lb 83 —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls lb 88 —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline dms c.l. frt alld lb 57 —
dms. t.c.l. frt alld lb 58 —
tanks, frt. alld lb .55 —

Ethylbenzene, 99% dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼- —
Ethylene, contract refy. gate lb. .0475- .053
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½ —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .31½ —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½ —
Ethylene dichloride dms., c.l., divd. lb. .11½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .13 —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W of Rockies, 1c. per lb higher
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., divd E lb. .16 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms. c.l., divd E lb. .22 —
dms., t.c.l., divd E lb. .23½ —
tanks, divd E lb. .19½ —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms. c.l. divd. E lb. .21 —
dms., t.c.l., divd E lb. .22½ —
tanks, divd E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms. c.l. divd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., t.c.l., divd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, divd E lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms c.l. divd. E lb. .21 —
dms. t.c.l. divd E lb. .22½- —
tanks, divd E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
lb. .29 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, flake, 150-lb. ctn lb. .33 - —
Ethylene oxide dms. c.l. divd E. lb. .21½ —
dms., t.c.l., divd E lb. .24½ —
tanks divd E lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms., c.l., divd E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms t.c.l. divd E 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks divd E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. 6.75 - —
less than 500-lb. lb. 7.40 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns, dms lb. .85 1.40
Eucalyptus oil NF rectified, 70-75% dms lb. .45 —
NF rectified, 80-85% dms lb. .53 .62
Eugenol, tech., dms lb. 0.00 - —
USP, dms. lb. 1.90 - —
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .12 .15

F

F salt paste, tech. dms., works lb 2.30 - —
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.60 - —
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb 16 —
French, light, bgs lb. 16 —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .17½- —
Rumanian bgs lb. .14 —
Yugoslav light bgs lb. .16½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .09 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Ferric chloride, indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 6.75
bbls. t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.75 7.25
42° Be. photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt equald. 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 —
USP cryst. dms t.l. works lb. .08½- —
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, 175-lb. dm lb. 4.25 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm. f.o.b works E lb. .89 - —
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides)
Ferric phosphate NF, soluble, gran pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran, pearls, 225-lb. dm. lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .43 - —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt alld lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.25 —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton. 36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton. 33.25 - —
Ferric-amonium citrate, NF, brown, gran., 100-lb. dms lb. .68 - —
NF, green, gran., 100-lb. dms., frt. equald lb. .68 - —
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.50 - —
bgs., t.c.l., divd, Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton. 40.00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 27.00 —
USP cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls gal. 34.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls gal. 3.40 4.64
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1330- .1380
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1560- .1610
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1180- .1230
tanks lb. .1030- —
Fishliver oil, nat., high potency, 100,000 to 1,500,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts ton. 105.00 - —
Fishscrap, dom menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts ton. 101.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Folic acid, USP, nots., fib. dms., kilo lots or more gram. .25 - —
10% feed grade fib dms., 3 kilos or more kilo. 30.00 -44.00
Formaldehyde, 37% (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l. divd lb. .0695- —
tanks, divd. lb. .0405- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, divd lb. .0375- —
Formic acid 85% cbys. c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., t.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., t.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .65 .70
Fumaric acid, tech. 250-lb dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .23¼- —
dms., t.c.l., frt equald lb. .24¾- —
Fumaric acid in bags ½c. per lb less
Furfural, dms c.l. works lb. .13 —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .14 —
tanks, divd E lb. .11½- —
tanks, divd. W lb. .12½- —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .20 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .20½- —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .21½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .19 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .20 - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .175 - —
Fusel oil, refd. dms., c.l., divd lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., divd. lb. .19½- —
tanks, divd. lb. .15½- —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 - 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.75 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. oz. 4.75 6.05
Imp., bots. oz. 4.50 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., divd lb. .55 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., divd. lb. .64 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., divd. lb. .70 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., divd. lb. .74 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., divd. lb. .82 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Gentian root, bls. lb. .24 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs lb .30 - —
Powd., bbls, bxs lb .30 —
Geraniol, extra cns, dms. lb. 1.75 2.40
Soap grade, dms lb .90 1.75
Standard, cns., dms. lb. 1.65 —
Synthetic, dms. lb 1.30 - —
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb. 19.00 -22.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 20.00 -22.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 1.90 - 2.70
Synthetic, dms lb. 1.45 - —
Ginger oil, dist., bots. lb. 11.50 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.25 - 5.00
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 7.75 - —
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs. lb. .19½- —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .20 - —
Sierra Leone, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50% dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .21 - —
tanks, f.o.b. works lb. .17 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .16 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Glue, bone, green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
Glue, bone, green, 135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, t.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .18 - —
95-149, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .19 —
122-149, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .20½ —
150-177, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .22½ —
178-206, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .25 —
Glue, hide, 207-236, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .28 —
237-266, bgs., c.l., divd lb .30½ —
267-298, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .32½ —
299-330, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .34½ —
331-362, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .36½ —
363-394, bgs., c.l., divd lb .38 —
Glue, hide, 395-427, bgs., c.l., dvld. lb 40 —
428-460, bgs., c.l., divd lb. 42 —
461-494, bgs., c.l., divd lb. 44 —
495-529, bgs., c.l., divd lb. 46 —
Hide glue, t.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld lb 1.88 —
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, kilo. 150.00 -300.00
Bots., 50-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 —
Bots., 500-kilo lots kilo. 75.00 —

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Triphenyl Phosphate

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Glycerine dom nat crude saponification 88%, tanks dlvd, lb. .15 - —
nat. crude soapiye 80% tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
nat. refd. USP CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¼- —
Glycerine dom nat., refd. USP, CP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .26¼- —
nat high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - —
Glycerine dom. syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¼- —
Imp. nat. crude, soapiye, 80%, c.i.f. lb. .14 - —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid)
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Graphite, 95-97%, powd., bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Graphite, flake, No 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib, drs., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No 2, 90-95% bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .29 .31
Glycolonitrile, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —

Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works, gram. 4.23 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms lb. 2.75 2.90
Graphite, amorp., powd., bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .06 .09½
Cryst. 88-90% powd., bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .19 .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .21 .24½
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .09½- .09¾
Yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅝- .07¾
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .10 - —
Extda winter, strained, dms., c.l., Chicago lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .13 - —
Grease oil, prime, burning, dms., c.l., same basis, Chicago lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .15 - —
Other areas ¾c. higher, except Texas and West Coast, 1¼c. higher.

GREEN PIGMENTS
Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green

Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .40 —
Guaiacol NF cryst, dms, tins lb 2.10 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacwood oil cns lb. .65 .80
Guaiacol carbonate NF VII, dms lb 3.40 3.45
Guar gum, edible, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipt. pt lb. .38 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .40 - .42
Indust., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —

GUMS
Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

H

H acid, dry, bbls, c.l., frt alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.05 - —
Hansa yellow 10 G, bbls., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb 2.45 —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .18 .20
Heliotropin 100-lb lots, dms. lb. 2.60 3.40
Hellebore root dom, green, bls lb. .70 .75
Helonias root bls lb. 1.50 —
Hemlock oil, cns lb. 2.55 3.00
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45
Heptachlor dms, c.l., t.l., frt alld., 100% basis lb. .96 - —

Heptane, indust., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .1625 —
Hesperidin, purif., 50 kilos, f.o.b. works kilo. 19.70 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, 50 kilos, f.o.b. works kilo. 49.25 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms., 1,100 lbs. or more lb. 1.84 - —
dms., to 1,100 lbs. lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York City lb. .233 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis lb. .250 —
fib dms, smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd, New York City and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .45¼
Hexane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 - —
Houston Texas gal. .16 - —
l-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
tanks works lb .33 —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 3.95 - 4.00
n-Hexyl methacrylate dms., c.l., works lb. .75½ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .76 —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Hexyresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
dms, smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.25 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 3.00 - 3.25
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .18 .20
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret, dms., works lb. 1.35 1.55
100%, ret, dms., works lb. 1.60 1.90
Hydriodic acid, purif., 47%, 2-cbys., f.o.b works lb 2.92 —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd, zone 1 lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd, zone 1 lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd zone 1 lb .27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys, frt equald lb. .48 .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.50 —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 2.90 3.05
tanks, works, frt equald ton 28.00 —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt equald ton 30.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, 22° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt equald ton 35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis, lb. .20¾- —
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. .95 - —
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.00 - 1.90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-pint bots., f.o.b. works, pint. .70 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, annyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. or 30-gal dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 20-gal., dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works frt equald 100 lbs 13.40 —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery
Hydrofluosilicic acid dms., works, 30% basis lb. .07 - —
Hydrofuramide dms., fib ctns., works lb. .30 .40
50-lb cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 .60
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyls, l.c.l., works lb. .45 —
Hydrogen cyanide liq., 98% tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls., dlvd W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms., 50-lbs. f.o.b works lb 1.10 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82½- —
dms, l.c.l, dlvd lb. .84½- —
Hydroquinone monomethyl ether, dms., t.l. dlvd lb 2.59 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb 2.61 - —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70% dms, Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks Belle W Va lb .073 —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 5.70 - 6.00
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, fib, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. .74 - —
fib dms, 2,000 to 19,999 lb lots, same basis lb. .79 - —
fib dms, 100 to 1,999 lb lots, basis lb. .83 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .93 - —
(Highest viscosity [15,000 cps.] grade is 10c. per lb. higher.)
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots. oz 7.75 8.50
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots oz 7.75 8.50
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, 10-cbys, f.o.b works lb 1.95 —
NF, 50% 10-cbys, same basis lb 1.35 —

I

Ichthammol NF, dms lb. .75 1.00
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.)
Indole, CP, bots. lb. 13.75 - 15.00

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10 lb cns., 10-50 lbs. dlvd lb 5.00 - —
5 lb. bots., dlvd. lb 5.25 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. 1.10 - —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.20 - 2.23
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 3.60 - —
Iodoform, NF dms. 300-lbs., t.o.b. works lb 4.90 - —
dms., 100-lbs., same basis lb 5.05 - —
a-Ionone, cns. lb. 4.60 5.75
b-Ionone, cns. lb. 4.15 6.15
Ipecac root, whole, bgs. lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. 9.50 -10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .30 - .32
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots, same basis. lb. .61 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .62 - —
Dom., reg. bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55 - —
alkali-resistant, dom., reg., bbls., c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
bbls. l.c.l. smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
Imp., British, reg., bbls. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l.. ton lots, same basis lb. .49 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states: Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mont. Wyo., Utah, Col. and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05½- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, E. St. Louis, New York City lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse, New York. lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .07
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
other shades, same basis lb. .12 - .12½
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .46 - .56
Isobornyl formate, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Isobornyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb. .30 - .35
Isobutyl acetate, solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Isobutylene, 99%, tanks, works gal. .38 - —
Isobutyl isobutyrate, dms., f.o.b. works lb. .75 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Isobutyric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
t.c. t.t., same basis lb. .33 - —
Isobutyronitrile, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .47½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .48½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .45 - —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 50 kilos kilo. 12.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .16½- —
Isophorone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .22½- —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .18 - .19
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .20
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. gal. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .42 - —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd gal. .60 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .44 - —
Isopropyl alcohol, anhyd., c.l., dlvd. gal. .62 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .46 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 1.25
Itaconic acid, refd., bgs. c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .39½- —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
bgs., 500-lbs. same basis lb. .36 - —

J

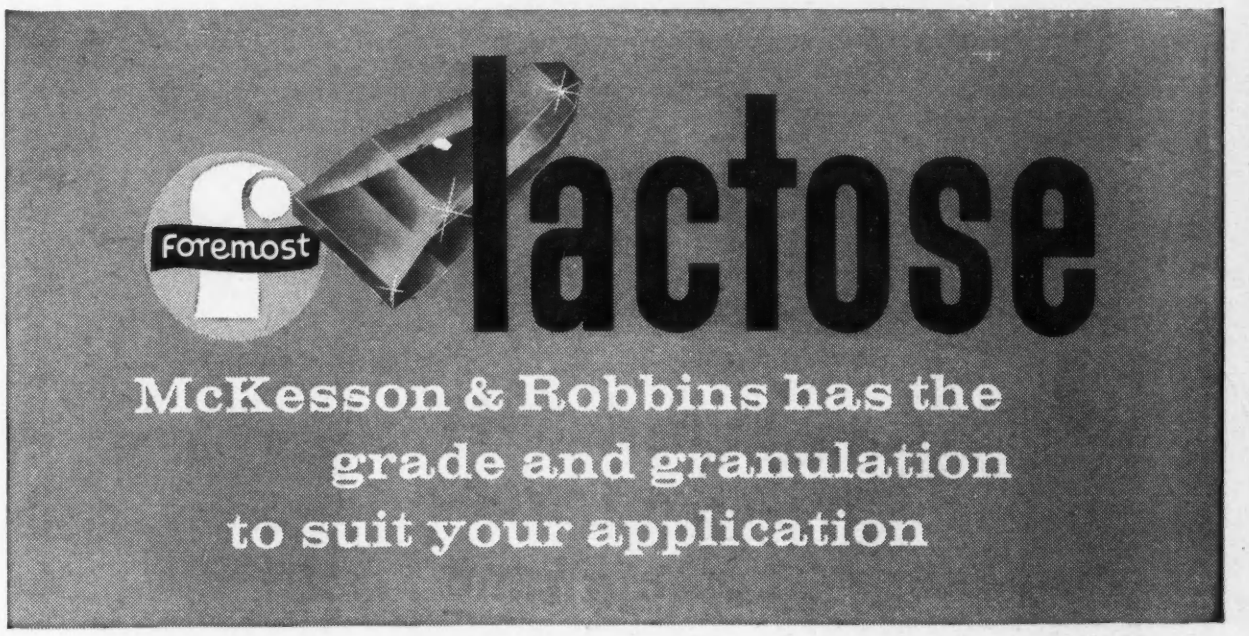
J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.70 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .55 - .60
NF, powd., bbls., bxs lb. .65 - .70
Japan wax, cs. lb. .29 - .31
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Juniper berry oil, NF, bots. lb. 1.80 - 2.75
Twice rectified, bots. lb. 3.25 - —
Juniper tar oil, NF, dms. lb. .42 - .60
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns. lb. .38 - .56

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .10 - .12
NF, colloidal 50-lb. bgs. lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF, powd., bls lb. .48 - .50
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .43 - .45
No. 3, powd., bbls. lb. .37 - .40
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .11 - .12

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 140°F. 200°F. b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 - —
Group 3 gal. .15125- —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 200°F-240°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. .20 - —
Group 3 gal. .14125- —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 - —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1985- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .2035- —
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .2085- —
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .2135- —
Lactic acid, edible, 80%, bbls., c.l., dms., frt. equald. lb. .3338- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald. lb. .3383- —
bbls., dms., 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .3433- —
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .3483- —
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls. 5 to 19, works lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .4625- —
bbls. 5 to 19, works lb. .4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .4775- —
Tech., 44%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
bbls., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.85 - —
USP, 85%, chys. lb. .85 - —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb lots, frt equald lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb lots, frt equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment, grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
Lactose, USP, reg., fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
200-1,880-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald lb .19 .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 3.00 3.50
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 .45
Lanolin, USP, anhyd., 400-lb. dms., works lb. .24 .26
USP, anhyd., cosmetic, 400-lb. dms., works lb. .28 .30
USP, hydrous, 400-lb dms., works. lb. .20 - —
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .13 - —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb. .55 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms. cns. lb 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid bbls lb 70 - —
Lauric acid, pure, dms. lb. .30¼- .32¾
bags lb. .28¾- .31¼
tanks lb. .27¼- —
Lauryl alcohol, bots lb. 2.00 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works lb .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. lb. 1.15 - —
Abrial, dms. lb. 1.20 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 .60
Ord., bls lb. .20 .25
Select., bls lb. .90 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns lb. 1.85 4.00
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.65
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd., bbls lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. lb. .26½- —



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1-lb bgs., same basis lb. .47 • —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld lb. .17 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate)
Lead chloride, 400-lb. fib. dms lb. .56 • —
Lead iodide NF V lars lb 3.82 • —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26.5% Pb. dms. lb .38 • —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York. lb. .11 • —
St. Louis lb. .1080- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .1385- —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .1485- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 47% Pb., dms dlvd lb .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, tech., cryst., 400-lb. fib. dms lb. .2675- —
Lead orthosilicate gel, 50-60% PbO, dms. works lb. .29¾ .34½
Lead peroxide tech powd. bbls lb. .45 .50
Lead phthalate dibasic, dms. works. lb. .41 • —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1375- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1475- —
Lead, red, 97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1375- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1475- —
96% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1410- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1510- —
Lead, resinate, precip., 23%Pb. dms., lb. .49 • —
Lead salicylate, normal dms. works lb. .46 • —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silicochromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfrs. point, frt. alld lb. .20 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate liq., 16% Pb. dms lb. .17½- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .21¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .26¾- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt pt., frt alld lb. .18 • —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 • —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .17 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 • .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 • .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 • .14
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 • .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 50 kilos, f.o.b. works kilo.14.20 • —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., ens., dms. lb. 1.80 • 2.50
Messina, ens. lb. 3.25 • 4.00
Lemongrass oil, ens., dms. lb. 2.45 • 2.50
dl-Leucine, dms., 1 kilo, works kilo.50.00 • —
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .13 • —
Powd., bls. lb. .15 • .16
Whole, bls. lb. .09 • .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, ens lb. 2.75 • 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under Ammonium or Sodium lignin sulfonate)
Lilac oil lb. 1.500.00
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs. works, E. ton.14.25 • —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.17.25 • —
spray, bgs., c.l. same basis ton.18.25 • —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, dms. lb. 5.50 • 6.00
West Indian, dms lb. 5.50 • 6.00
Expressed, West Indian, dms lb. 6.50 • 7.75
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 2.45 4.25
Syn. 98-100% dms., works lb 2.40 2.75
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 2.65 4.50
96-98% dms lb 3.25 • —
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 2.75 • —
Lindane, 25% formulation, to distributors, dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.33 • 1.50
99%, tech. to formulators, 250-lb. dms., 5,000 lbs., dlvd lb. 2.13 • —
100-lb dms., 5,000-lbs. dlvd. lb. 2.15 • —
250-lb. dms., less than 5,000-lbs., dlvd lb. 2.18 • —
100-lb. dms., less than 5,000-lbs., dlvd lb. 2.20 • —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .36 • .40
Without leaves, bls. lb. .42 • .46
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton.60.50 • —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis, ton.53.50 • —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1670- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .1760- .1810
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1310- —
tanks, New York lb. .1422- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1472- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acid, dist., dms lb. .2075- —
Water white, dms lb. .2425- —
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1325- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1425- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works lb.33.00 39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb. 1.65 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., bgs., works, frt. equald lb 2.60 —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., ton lots lb. .58 • —
dms., 1,999 lbs. or less lb. .64 • —
Tech., dms., ton lots lb. .57 • —
dms., 1,999 lbs. or less lb. .63 • —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech. anhyd. dms., c.l. t.l., dlvd. or works, frt alld lb. .87 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .88 .92
Lithium citrate, NF dms. ton lots. lb. 1.50 —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.75 • —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd lb. 1.85 • —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd lb. 1.90 • —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lbs lots or more, works. lb. 9.50 • —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .64 • —
Lithium manganite, dms. works lb. .95 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb lots lb. 1.15 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.15 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. 1.03 • —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure, bbls., works lb. 1.65 • —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 • —
Lithopone, ord. bgs., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .09⅛- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 • —
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .95 • 1.10
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works oz.30.00 • —
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. lb. .35 • .40
Lycododium, cs. lb. 2.50 • 3.00
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms lb. 4.95 • —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.58 • —
No. 2, whole, bls. lb. 1.40 • —
siftings, bls lb. 1.35 • —
Mace oil, dist., ens., dms lb. 9.00 -11.00
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26¼
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points
Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85% bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Lunning, Nev ton.39.50 • —
91%, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.49.50 • —
95%, bgs., c.l. same basis ton 59.00 • —
USP, light, bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
USP, heavy, bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.86.25 • —
Chemical grade, deadhurnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chaweiah, Wash ton.46.00 • —
Magnesium bromide, 80-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.15 • —
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11 • —
bgs., t.l., frt equald lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald lb. .13½- .14
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt equald lb. .14 —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald lb. .15 16
. Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92%, flake or pebble, drums., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .14 • .15
hydrous, 99%, flake, bgs., c.l., works. ton.60.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.75.00 -100.00
Magnesium gluconate 100-lb. dm., f.o.b works, E lb. 1.42 —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b. works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms., t.t.l., frt alld. lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt alld. lb. .21½- —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb .36 • —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
sticks, es., works, frt. alld on carlots lb. .50 • —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 • —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 • —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc)
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 • —
bgs, t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
bgs., t.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 • —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 • —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 • —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 • —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 • —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c. per. lb. higher.

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It's Exchange Lemon Oil U.S.P., California Cold Pressed. Here is lemon flavor as it should be—full of the aromatic pungency of California's best lemons. And it's uniform—the same, batch after batch. Only the Sunkist Growers, with the world's largest stocks of coastal, highland and desert-grown lemons at their command, could produce an oil with such consistent flavor balance.
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Give your product a valuable boost in today's bigger-than-ever dietary supplement market by including Pfizer L-Lysine. Approximately 20-40% of the protein intake in American diets consists of proteins which are deficient in L-Lysine. When foods containing these lysine-deficient proteins are eaten by themselves or with other foods which do not supply supplementary lysine, their full protein potential cannot be realized. In such circumstances, a food supplement which contains L-Lysine, taken in conjunction with the meal, can enhance its protein value. ■ Infants, youngsters, pregnant women, oldsters, and convalescents, due to their common need to build body tissue at a rapid rate, have higher-than-average protein requirements. Individuals in these groups may be expected to obtain direct benefits from supplementary L-Lysine. For example, reports in scientific literature* credit L-Lysine supplements with: raising hemoglobin level of pregnant women where iron therapy had failed...improving the growth rate of infants with poor appetites and raising plasma protein and hemoglobin levels...assisting children in growth failure to assume normal growth pattern ...accelerating tissue reconstruction in aged convalescents. ■ If your product is beamed at the growing prenatal, pediatric or geriatric markets, doesn't it need these plus values? ■ Pfizer is anxious to demonstrate how low-cost lysine can improve your product—and your sales. Write today for full technical data.

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*Terry, G.; *Texas State J. Med.* 53:829 (Nov.) 1957. *J. of Amer. Dietetic Assoc.* 30:1002 (Oct.) 1954. Laughlin, E. H.; Joseph, A. A., and Alcindor, L.: *Antibiotics Annual* 1957-58, p. 99. Albanese, A. A.; Higgons, R. A.; Orto, L. A., and Zavattaro, D. N.: *Geriatrics* 12:465 (Aug.) 1957.

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Malachite green, straight, PTA, bbls., works lb 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .92 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. equaid lb .24 —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equaid lb .25½- —
tanks, frt equaid lh .22½ —
Maleic anhydride in bags ½c. per lb. less.
Malic acid, tech., dms lb .50 —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 2.35 - —
dms. smaller lots lb 2 40 2.50
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .45 - —
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb .21¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton.148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis ton.144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis ton.152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn. bbls lb. .41¼ —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34½- —
dms., ton lots, dlvd E lb. .37 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. .39 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn dms lb .29¼- —
Precip. 6½-7% Mn, dms. lb. .42 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S., E ton.86.50 - —
bgs. l.c.l., dlvd S., E ton 93.50 - —
Manganese tallate 6%, dms lb 28½- —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs lb. .35 .39
DBB, bgs. lb. .24½- .28
DK, dust, bgs. lb .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb .20 .24
WS, bgs lb No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l fib dms., ton lots, works lb .60 —
fib dms. to ton lots, works lb .62 —
fib dms. single dm., works lb .65 —
Marine pitch, dms lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .26½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28 —
Menadione, USP bots. gram. .044 .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. c. Gu. . .06½- —
Menthol, nat. USP, Brazilian large crystals, cs lb. 8.10 - —
Nat. USP, Brazilian, regular crystals, cs lb. 8.00 - —
Japanese cs. lb.10.50 12.00
Syn., USP, racemic, 25-lb lots lb. 4.25 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs. fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb .54 - —
bgs. fib dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., f.o.b works lb 4.03 - —
USP, gran or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b works lb 3.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII powd., fib dms lb 5.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF, 100-lb. dm. f.o.b works lb 6.97 - —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF IX, 50-lb dm. 100 lbs. f.o.b works. lb 4.72 - —
tech. 50-lb dm. 100 lbs., same basis lb 4.52 - —
yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 4.89 - —
tech., dms. 100 lbs lb 4.35 - —
25-lb fib dm lb 4.38 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF 100-lb. dm f.o.b works lb 8.22 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP XV)
Mercury metal 76 lbs. per flask net-flask.206.00 -209.00
Mesityl oxide dms., c.l., dlvd lb .15 —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 16½- —
tanks dlvd lb 12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid dms., works lb .57 .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-Tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid glacial 98% dms. truckloads frt equaid lb .42½- —
dms. smaller lots, frt equaid. lb .43 .75
tanks works, frt. equaid lb. .40 —
Methanol, nat, denaturing grade, tanks, frt alld gal .85 —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min. dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd gal. .61½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35 -
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 -
tankwagon, 4,000 gal min., f.o.b terminal gal. .29 -
Methanol, syn., zone 2, dms. c.l., or t.l., min frt. alld or dlvd. gal. .55½- —
dms., t.c.l., works gal. .65½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .39 —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd. gal .34 —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b works, frt equaid lb.21.75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equaid lb.27.25 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylene-tetramine).
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt alld. lb 1.10 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb 1.16 - —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb or more lb 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98% fib dms. same basis lb. 1.43 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs lb. .66 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret dms., c.l., dlvd zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis, lb .24 .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat. dms., t.c.l., E of Miss. frt alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .76 - —
tanks frt alld E gal .51 —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .36¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32¼- —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
Methyl amyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. 1.99¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld lb. .60 —
Methylanthranilate, cns. lb. 2.25 2.45
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .60 .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .72
on 100 lbs lb. .73 - .79
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15,-400 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb .84 - —
Methyl chloride, indust. cyls., frt. equaid lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis, lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit same basis, lb. .12¾- —
Methyl chloride, refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb .67¾ —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns lb 1.55 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb .35 .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min 23,000 lbs works lb. .25 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.t.l., works lb. .26 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb.27.75 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, 6b dms lb 1.90 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns. dms. lb 3.40 3.85
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equaid, with Belle, W. Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 2.45 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion, tech., 80% dms., frt alld E lb. .84 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb fib dms lb 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .62½ 67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
2-Methyl-5-vinyl pyridine, 40-dm lots or more, f.o.b works lb 1.32 - —
5-39 dm lots, same basis lb 1.37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 1.27 - —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., dlvd E of Rockies lb. 2.95 - —
Tungstated, PTMA bbls., same basis lb 4.35 —
Methyl violet prices 1c higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib. dms. 100-lb lots, frt. adjusted lb. 4.67 - —
Methylene chloride tech., straight or assorted, dms. c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .12½- —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l. dlvd lb 15¾ —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .11¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.E lb. .06½- —
bgs. t.c.l., ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt alld E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .08 - —
bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse, or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse or frt. alld E. lb. .09 —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .08¼- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c higher
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret dms., c.l., t.o.b. refy gal. .65 - —
50-65 vis. non-ret dms., t.c.l., basis gal. .70 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .49 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .65 - —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis gal. .70 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .49 - —
NF, 80-90% vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .50 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .72 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tankcars, rfy gal. .56 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .78 - —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .62 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .80½- —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .82½- —
tankcars, refy gal. .64½- —
340-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., refy gal. .87½- —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l. gal. .87½- —
tankcars, refy gal. .66½- —
Mineral oil, white, USP, 340-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .87½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l. gal 92½- —
tankcars, refy gal 71½ —
(For t.o.b. N. Y. add 2c for tankcars; 2c. for c.l., and 3c for l.c.l non-ret dms.).
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tankcars, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
New York gal. .305 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .25 - —
regular tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 —
Mineral spirits, 140 F, flash, New York, New Jersey at terminal gal. .205 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .17 - —
Mink oil, dms. lb. 2.75 - —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, bgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .13 - —
tanks, New York gal. .15½- .16
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .49 —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.48 - —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.47 - —
Molybdic acid, 84%, dms., works. lb. 1.05 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .965 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .96 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West 1¼c. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see n-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis, lb 40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine)
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., t.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equaid., 100% basis, lb. .32 - —
40% soln., dms., frt. equaid., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equaid., 100% basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. equaid, 100% basis.lb. .26 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt alld lb. 3.05 - —
dms. 100-lb lots, same basis lb. 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.07 - 1.15
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs lb. .27 - .28
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
German, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
Morphine, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works. oz.12.35 - —
Morphine hydrobromide, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 - —
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 - —
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .56¾- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb 4.40 4.90
cns., 25-lb lots lb 4.50 5.00
Ketone fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 4.60 5.10
cns. 25-lb. lots lb 4.70 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 1.26 —
cns. 25-lb lots lb 1.40 —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .10 - —
Montana, yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Oriental, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Mustard oil, syn., bots. lb. 1.60 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs. lb. .23¼- .25¾
tanks lb. .22¼- —
Myrrh gum, cs. lb. .65 .75

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
Group 3 gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .155 —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 78°, tanks, frt. equaid lb. .06¼- .07
imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .09½ Nom.
Refd. indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equaid lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
Naphthalene, refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- —
cs. 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.02 —
b-Naphthol tech. flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
bbls. t.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Naphthol ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb 5.00 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid)
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neville and Winther's acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid)
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid)
a-Naphthylamine, dms., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
b-Naphthylamine tech. flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid)
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid)
Naringin, fib. dms. lb. 8.50 —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .29 Nom.
20° cold test dms. lb. .28 Nom.
30° cold test, dms. lb. .27 Nom.
Neocinchophen USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms. 1-kilo basis activity gram. .25 —
fib dms. 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .30 - —
Tech., fib dms gram. .13½- —
Neopentylglycol dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb .33 - —
Neroli, dms lb 4.75 —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb.425.00 -575.00
Tunisian, bots. lb.400.00 —
Nerolin, cns. lb 2.45 2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt alld lb. 1.40 —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide)
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .68½- .75¼
Nickel carbonate, bbls. dlvd lb. 78¼- .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls. dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb .74 —
Nickel nitrate, dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Green, bbls lb. .84 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
bgs. t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- .36
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo, dms., 100 kilos., dlvd kilo. 5.75 6.50
dms. less than 100 kilos. dlvd. kilo. 6.25 7.00
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, 50-kilo dms., dlvd kilo. 6.50 7.50
Nicotine sulfate 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms frt alld lb 1.20 —
40% manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt alld lb 1.05 - —
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide)
Niger seed, bgs. lb 10¼- —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb 5.00 —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs 5.75 —
cbys., t.c.l., works E 100 lbs 6.05 6.85
38° Be., cbys. c.l., works E 100 lbs 6.25 —
cbys. t.c.l., works E 100 lbs 6.55 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works E 100 lbs 7.05 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs 7.25 —
cbys., t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.55 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —

Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, chys., extra, c.l., works ... lb. .18¼- —
chys., extra, l.c.l., works, lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22¼- —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kgs. lb. 1.50 - —
p-Nitroaniline, c.l., t.l., dms., 20,000 lb. min., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½- —
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt alld lb. .72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- .40½
18-20. cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .40½- .42½
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .46
Nitrocellulose, spirit soluble, 30-35 cps. ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .44 .46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., dlvd lb. .88 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher
Nitrogen solutions, direct application, tanks, f.o.b. works unit-ton. 1.64 - —
Manufacturing type, same basis, unit-ton. 1.32 - —
Nitrogen tetroxide, indust., tankcars, f.o.b. Hopewell, Va lb. .063 - —
Cyls., t.l., min 5 tons, same basis lb. .07½- —
Cyls., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.50 5.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b Chicago works, unit-ton. 3.50 - —
(The foregoing price is per unit NH_3, plus 50c. per unit a.p.a., bulk, f.o.b. producers' works, Chicago.)
Nitromethane dms. t.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms. t.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .23½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt alld. lb. 16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
flake, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l, frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Noscapine, cns. oz. 8.00 - —
Nutmegs, East indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.18 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. 1.20 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP dist., East indian, cns lb. 9.00 -12.00
West indian, cns. lb. 9.00 -12.00
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .20 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .20 - .23

O

Ocher (see iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms. lb. .45 - .47
Octane (indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 - —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .41 - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers grade, bots. lb. 1.00 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).
tert-Octylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .54½- —
dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
Octylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22½- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .21½- —
Octylphenol in dms., 11c. higher.

OILS
Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. lb. .15½- .16
tanks lb. .14 - .14½
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .19 - .21½
tanks lb. .16½- —
S. D., dms lb. .18 - .20½
tanks lb. .15½- —

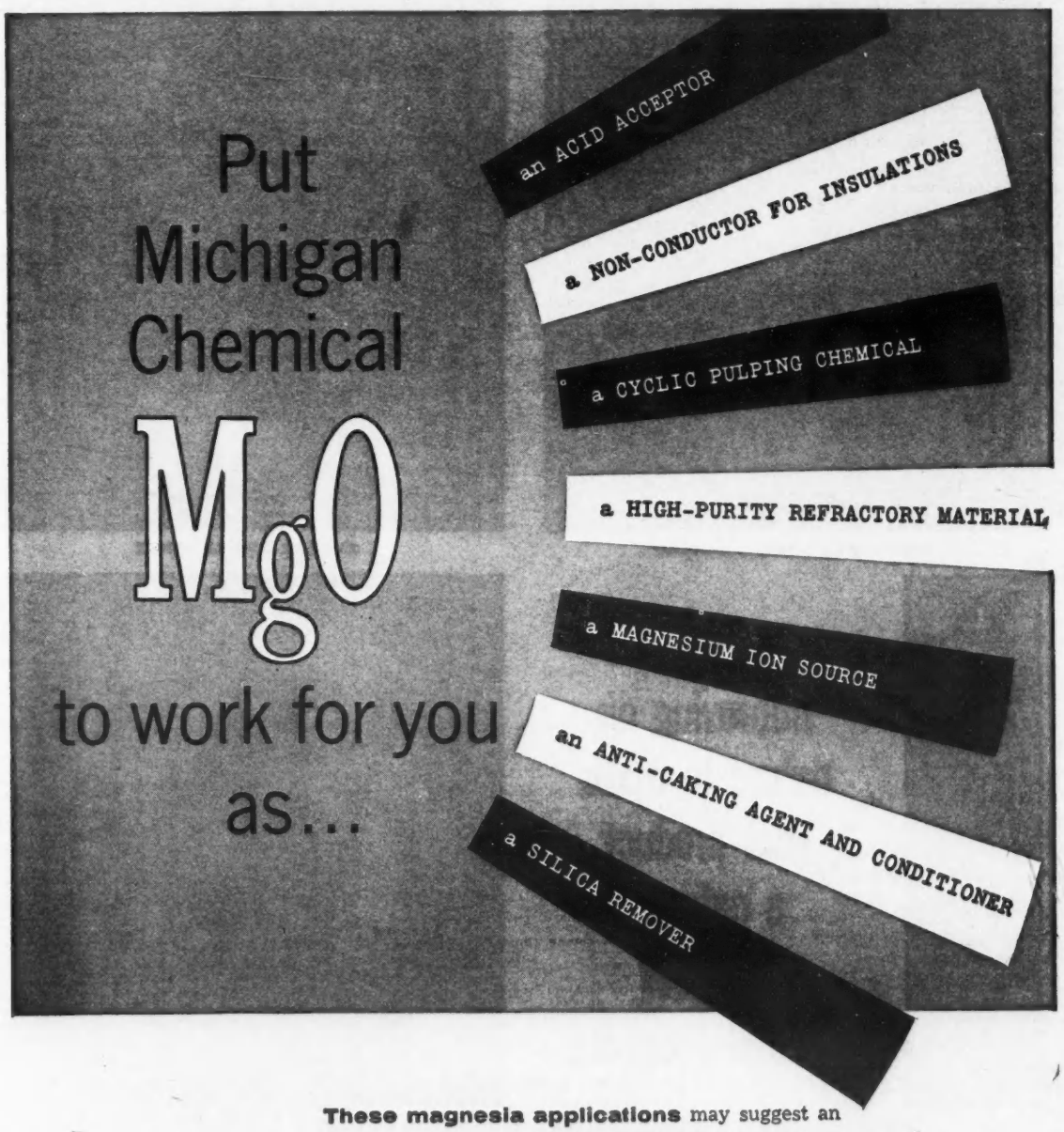
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs. lb. .15 - .20
Tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots. lb. 5.00 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots. lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty-paid gal. 2.35 - 2.40
Olivine, crude, works ton. 12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton. 15.00 - —
100 mesh works ton. 20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works oz. 19.20 - —
gran., cns., 50 lbs., same basis. oz. 21.65 - —
powd., cns., 50 lbs., same basis. oz. 21.65 - —
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. .70 - .90
Calif., sweet., cns., dms lb. .60 - —
Florida, cns., dms lb. .40 - .45
Messina, cns. lb. 3.25 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .18 .20
Sweet lb. .28 .30

ORANGE PIGMENTS
Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns lb. 1.80 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .65 - —
Verona, bls lb. .35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base)
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Ouabain, USP bots gram 3.00 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs. lb. .52 Nom.
Refd., pure, bgs lb. .57 - .58
Oxalic acid, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 —
bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .19 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .20½- —
Oxalic acid in drums is priced ½c. per lb. higher.
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, pigment manufacture, dms., frt alld lb. .912 - —
Dyestuff manufacture, dms., same basis lb. 1.03 - 1.14
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb lots, works lb 4.75 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb 4.92 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms lb. .14¾- .15¼
tanks lb. .12 - —
Palm oil acid, double dist. dms. lb. .16 - .18½
tanks lb. .13½- —
single dist., dms lb. .15½- .18
tanks lb. .13 - —
Palmarosa oil, cns lb 4.90 6.00
Papain, powd., bots. lb. 3.25 -10.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP cns., 25-oz to 100-oz. lots oz 5.00 —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns oz 7.10 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb .30 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .38 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).



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Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. ..... lb. 1.41 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F. ASTM. tanks, refy. lb. .0655- .0660
fully refd., 122°-124°F., ASTM, lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F. ASTM. tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy. 135-137 F. ASTM. tanks. refy lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F., tanks east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)
Paraformaldehyde 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - .13
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse. lb. .1715- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .1865- —
Paraformaldehyde, USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion ethyl, dms. frt. alld lb. .84 —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Passion flower herb, bls ..... lb. 35 - 40
Patchouli oil, imp., cns. ..... lb. 5.60 - 6.50
Peach kernel oil USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd E of Rockies lb. 1.00 —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Peanut meal, old process, 45%, bgs., f.o.b., mills ..ton.60.00 - —
solvent, same basis .....ton.58.00 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .15¼- —
Refd., dms. ..... lb. .20½- .20¾
tanks ..... lb. .18½- —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., 100 kilos, f.o.b. shipt. pt kilo. 4.52 - —
Pelargonic acid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .018 - —
Penicillin, procaine, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .020 - —
Pennyroyal oil USP imported, cns. lb. 1.95 - 2.70
Pentachlorophenol, 50-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., less than ton-lots, same basis. lb. .29 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., 2,000 lb. minimum, same basis lb. .22½- —
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c, higher.
Pentaerythritol tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32 - —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust. tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs ..... lb. .50 - —
Lampong, bgs. ..... lb. .50 - —
Red, Funtuas bgs. ..... lb. .32 - —
Japanese Hontoka, bgs. .... lb. .37½- —
Santaka, bgs. ..... lb. .31½- —
Sudanese, bgs. ..... lb. .36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs ..... lb. .71 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. No stocks.
imp., USP, dms. ..... lb. .85 - .90
Peppermint oil, nat., dms ..... lb. 4.90 - 5.20
Redist., USP, dms ..... lb. 5.50 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry bbls., frt. alld . lb. 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls. frt. alld ..... lb. 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms lb. 2.30 - —
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .10125-.11375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05875- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .09125-.10375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04875- —
lily white, dms., c.l., refy ..... lb. .08625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .10625- .12
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .06735- —
Petrolatum, USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy lb. .09125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11125- 125
tanks, refy lb. .06875- —
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 095 - 10375
tanks, refy lb .04875- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½ - .19
tanks, works lb. .14½ - .17
50-55% sulfuric content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb 1.05 - —
dms. same basis ..... lb 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lbs., frt. alld lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .17¾- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15¾- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%) non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
39°C., or above, tar dist., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb. dm., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench, fib dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .46 - —
fib. dms., ton lots, dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .45 - —
fib. dms., ton lots, dlvd ..... lb. .48 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.35
100%, bots. ..... lb. 3.80 - 4.00
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns lb. 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., 1-kilo kilo.65.00 - —
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib dms., 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.45 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .51½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .47½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. 1.08 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, comi. fib. dms. 100 to 1,000 lbs., works. lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., dms, works lb. 1.55 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .76¼- —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.25 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 1.50
Standard, dms. lb. 1.10 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 20,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.50 —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. 1.70 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.00 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd E. lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .48 .58
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¼- .27
nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .33¼ .37
seeds, bgs. ..... lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. ..... lb. .20 .24
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb.17 75 - —
Tech., fib dms., works lb.10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner)
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. 15½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.46.50 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. short-ton. 4.989 5.389
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 5.849 5.859
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, same basis short-ton. 6.429 6.439
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run of mine, washed, dried, unground, 74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis. short ton. 7.329 7.339
76-77%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis short-ton 8.219 8.229
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at 2.52 per bbl. and labor at $1.64.

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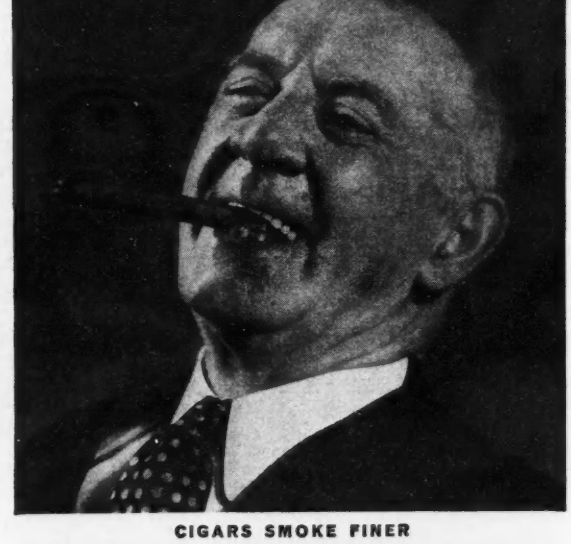
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Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, f., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.23 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.85 —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 —
NF 85%, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 —

Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 .30½
dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½ —
tanks, works, frt. equald, lb. .19 —

Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .12½ - —

Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l. works lb. .13½ —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .14½ - .15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½ —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .12½ - .13½

Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1375 - .1475
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .1475 - .1675

Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .39 .40

Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .15 —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —

Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same bsais lb. .19½ - —

Phthalimide 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —

Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls. dlvd E of Rockies. lb. 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb 1.52 —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.

Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls. works lb 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. lb 1.71 —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c higher W of Rockies

Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1-000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF fib dms. lb. 5.20 - —

a-Picoline dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .46 .48
dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .46½ - .49
tanks, same basis lb. .43 .46

b-Picoline 98% dms., t.l., works. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .95 - —

b,g-Picoline 5°C dms., c.l. works. lb. .32½ - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .33 - —

g-Picoline, dms. t.o.b., works lb 1.60 - —
tanks, t.l. same basis lb 1.50 - —

Picric acid, NF bbls. lb. .85 - —
Tech., bbls lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs lb. 1.55 - —

Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials. oz. 4.65 - 5.15

Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. 3¾ - —
Mexican, bgs lb. .56 —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.75 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist dms., t.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
dms. t.c.l. ex whse New York. lb. .173 - —
Steam-dist. dms. ex whse. New York lb. .183 - —
dms. dlvd lb .188 —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abie Sibirica oil).
Pink root, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Piperazine anhyd. dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. 1.80 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. 1.85 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36% dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.33 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms. 1.000 lbs or more, frt. alld lb. 1.29 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1.000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .90 - —
dms., 200-900 lbs., frt. alld lb. .93 - —
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1.000 lbs or more, frt. alld lb. 1.11 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., 5 dms. or more, t.c.l., t.t.l., f.o.b. works lb. 2.63 - —
1-4 dms., same basis lb. 2.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. 2.55 - —
Piperonyl butoxide dms. dlvd E lb 4.50 5.05

PITCHES
Pitch quotations are listed individually For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Platinum metal, works oz. 81.00 -85.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .45 .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 12.50 -15.50
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 .23
Polymyxin, bots., bulk., 50 billion units or more 1,000.000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000.000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units. 1.000.000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20.000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10.000-20.000-lb lots, works. lb. .44 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .47 .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20.000-lb lots, works lb. .42 —
dms., 10.000-20.000-lb lots, works lb. .44 —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .47 .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs lb. .23½ - .26
Nubs, bgs. lb. .38 .44
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Danish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Potash caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.25 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.70 - —
reg., flake 88-92% dms c.l. same basis 100 lbs 9.55 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 11.05 - —
solid, 88-92% dms. c.l. works 100 lbs 9.10 - —
dms. t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, 200-lb dm. f.o.b works E lb 31 —
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran dms lb 22 - —
powd., dms. lb .24 - —

Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .18½ - .19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms. ½c. higher.

Potassium bitartrate, NF, gran., powd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
100-lb. bgs., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .38 - —
100-lb. bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .40 - —

Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 16.00 -22.00
Pelletized potassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb lots

Potassium bromate, 200-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —

Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .39 .40

Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .22 - .24

Dom. tech., powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22

Dom., calcinated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —

Dom., hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —

Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼ —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .13½ - .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼ - —

Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms. 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾ - —
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 —
NF powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼ - —

Potassium chloride, indust., 99.5% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. 33.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .17 - —
USP, gran., dms. lb. .21 .23
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 .26

Potassium chloride agricultural (see Potassium muriate).

Potassium chromate, tech., dms., works lb. .50 - .51

Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dms., f.o.b. works E lb. .43 - —
powd., 250-lb dms., same basis. lb. .46 - —

Potassium cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½ - —
dms., 2.000-19,999-lb lots, works. lb. .43 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .44 .44½

Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).

Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —

Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½ - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —

Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib dms., t.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Potassium gluconate, 100-lb dm., f.o.b works E lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 2.30

Potassium hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm lots lb 33½ 38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF fib dms. 1.000 lb tots lb 1.38 —
Potassium iodide, USP, cryst, gran., dms. 500-lb., f.o.b works lb 1.53 —
Potassium manure salt, min 20% K₂O, bulk, c.l., works. unit-ton 17 .1763
Potassium metabisulfite, gran. dms., lb 16 —
Powd., dms lb 27 —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton .37½ - .39½
bagged 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton. 26.60 - 27.80
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton .38½ - .49½
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton. 28.10 - 30.15

Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1960.

Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month

Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs 17.00 —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 18.00 - 19.00
gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs 9.50 —
bgs. smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.00 12.00
powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.50 —
bgs. smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 - 13.00

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KOPPERS ®

Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd., 300-lb. dm. f.o.b. works E lb. .32 - —
Potassium pentaborate gran. dms., c.l. works ton.219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.17.48 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs.18.73 —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 19 .20
Potassium permanganate coml., kgs. works lb. .25 .33
USP dms., works lb. .29 .35
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .1475- .1575
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide)
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide)
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be. 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs 7.25 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs 6.15 —
40.5° Be 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.60 - —
glass grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.17.30 -18.00
bgs., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs.17.80 - —
Soln., 29° Be. 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms. l.c.l., 5-dm lots or more, works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs. works lb .09½ .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c per lb higher.
Potassium stannate, dms. frt. alld. lb. .798 - .870
Potassium sulfate, min 50% K_2O, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .70½- .72½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1960.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms., lb 31 .33
NF VII, gran., 400-lb. dm lb. .18 - —
NF VII, powd., 400-lb dm lb. .17 - —
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 .98
Tech., dms., works lb. 77 .79
Potassium titanate, ctns. c.l., works, lb. .16¼ —
ctns. 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾ —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk works, base price. ton.13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., 250-lb dms., c.l., works E lb. 42½- —
250-lb dms., 5,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .43 —
250-lb. dms., same basis lb. .43½- —
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb .39 .40
Potassium-zirconium flouride, fib. dms. c.l., works lb. .50 —
fib dms., l.c.l. works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gram No prices.
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.
Procaine hydrochloride USP antibiotic grade dms., 2,000-lb lots, frt alld lb 2.25 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, ampule grade, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb 2.40 - —
dms. 500 lbs lb 2.45 - —
dms. 100 lbs lb 2.50 —
Progesterone USP, bots gram No prices.
Pregnenolone acetate bots gram No prices.
Propenyl guaethol dms lb.24.30 27.00
b-Propriolactone tech., dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. 47½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. 48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. 45 —
Propionic acid syn. pure, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. 23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb 15¼ —
tanks, dlvd lb 11½ —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd lb .14 .15
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb 15½ 16½
tanks, dlvd lb 11½ 12½
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb 3.90 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hyroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 —
bots. smaller lots kilo 55.10 -55.30
n-Propylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd lb 1.24 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb 1.255 —
n-Propylene dichloride consumers, dms., c.l. dlvd E lb .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .0995- —
tanks same basis lb .07 —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .15 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb .12½- —
USP dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .17 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb .14½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .20 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .21 —
tanks, same basis lb .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb .17 —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd E lb .18½- —
tanks dlvd E lb .14½ —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb .42 - .45
Blonde bgs lb .18 .20
Husks, bgs lb .42 .45
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. 03½ 04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03½- —
Imp. Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs. ton lots lb 08½ —
fine, bgs ton lots lb 04 —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton 60.00 —
fine, bgs. ton 60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb .25 .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. 50 - —
Powd. 1.3% pyrethrins, bgs., ton works lb. .71 - —

Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms. works, gal. 9.60 9.80
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrine per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal.45.90 -46.90
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb.11.00 -11.35
purif, 20%, dms., works lb.11.00 -11.35
Pyridine, denat., dms. c.l. works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .76 - .76½
tanks, same basis lb. .71 - —
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 .21
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP 500-gram bots., dms., f.o.b works kilo.95.00 -100.00
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 4.50 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech. bbls., 100-lbs., f.o.b., works lb 3.50 - —
Pyrogallol, NF 100-lb dms lb 3.80 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .10 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Quinidine sulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm oz. .78½- —
Quinine, NF, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .3750- —
Quinine bisulfate USP, 1,000-oz dm. oz. .28 - —
Quinine hydrochloride, 1,000-oz dm. oz. .3650- —
Quinine sulfate USP, 1,000-oz dm. oz. .3150- —
Quinoline, dms., c.l. frt. equald lb. 50¾ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 51¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb .50 —

R

R salt paste, dms., frt alld., 100% basis lb .98 - —
Powd., frt. alld, 100% basis lb 1.08 — —
Rapeseed oil, dms. lb. .18½- .18¾
tanks lb. .17 - —
Rare earth oxalate, NF, 45-50%, bgs. works lb. 1.15 —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 1.20
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

RED PIGMENTS

Red pigment quotations are listed individually For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)
Red toner, Lake C, alizanine, bbls., works lb 1.30 - —
Reserpine, cryst. bots gram 1.25 — —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. 77½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. 78½- —
Resorcinol in dms. 1c per lb more
USP, powd., dms., works lb 2.95 —
Resorcinol monoacetate NF, dms. lb 2.50 —
Rhatany root, bgs lb .14 .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs. works lb 6.00 —
Tungstated, PTMA works, kgs lb 6.60 —
Rhodinol, 5-lb cans lb.42.00 -51.00
Synthetic lb.14.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb .25 —
powd., bgs lb .35 —
Riboflavin, USP, fib dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo.36.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo.104.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms. l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .14 - —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split)
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate)
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing)
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots lb.1,152.00 —
Turkish, bots lb 560.00 750.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb .97 1.40
Spanish, tech, cns, dms lb .50 1.20
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market)
Rotenone, fib. dms., works unit-lb. .10½- —
Resin, 25-45% fib dms. works, unit-lb. .10½- —
Rottenstone, bgs. 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb .03¾- —
bgs. ton lots, same basis lb .04¼- —
Rubber solvent petroleum 115°F-245°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 —
Group 3 gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas gal .155 —
Rue oil, bots lb 2.75 3.00
Rutin, NF fib dms. 10 kilo lots kilo.11.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo.11.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo.13.00 - —
Ryania, 100% powd. bgs., c.l., works lb .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 — —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works lb 2.50 —
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
USP, powd., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.55 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.65 - —
USP, powd., insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.53 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.63 - —
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1795- .1820
tanks, Atl., coast lb. .1595- .1620
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb.19.50 — —
Safrol, dms lb 65 — —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs lb 40 — —
Greek, cns. lb 15 — —
Italian, cns. lb 18 — —
Sage oil, clary, bots lb.12.00 -15.00
Dalmatian, cns lb 2.85 3.25
Spanish, cns lb 1.25 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms. c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant frt. equald lb 1.23 —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb 1.25 —

Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms. lb. 1.00 - —
Salicylic acid, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .40½- —
fib dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .44¾- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .51¾- —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .54¾- —
Cryst., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .53¾- —
100-lb. fib. dms. less than 1,000 lbs lb. .56¾- —
Salicylic acid, USP, powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .58¾- —
100-lb fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .61¾- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb 1.20 —
Powdered salol 25c per lb higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 1.09 - —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom. bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs., powd, fib dms lb .55 - .66
lb 75 76
Sandalwood oil, cns lb.26.00 -30.00
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt equald lb 1.03 —
lb No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms lb. .45 — —
Nat., dom., dms lb 1.40 - —
Savory oil, cns lb. 4.75 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Powd. bgs. frt alld. 100% basis. lb .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 - —
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .69½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 71½- —
Purified, bgs. c.l., works lb. .65½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture, fib dms. 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib dms., smaller lots lb. .31 .39
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .20 - .22
siftings lb. .16 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .22 - —
No. 2, bls lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls lb. .14 - —
pods, bls lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 6.50 - —
Sesame oil, USP, dms., l.c.l lb. .37 - .38
Sesame seed, Colombian, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs lb. .21 - —
nat., bgs. lb. .15 - —
Salvadorian, Nat. bgs lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb .22 .30½
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
Bonedry shellacs prices for less than 1,500-lb lots 1c. per lb higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd. bgs., 1,500-lb lots lb. .56 — —
bbls., 1,500-lb lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb lots lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 .39
lemon No. 2, bgs. 10-bg lots. lb. .34 .37
superfine, bgs. 10-bg lots lb .32 .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg lots 1c per lb more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 — —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .48 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna, pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs. l.c.l., works lb. .07 .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd. 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 —
bgs. l.c.l. works ex whse ton.45.00 -55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works ton.20.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .91⅜- —
Silver cyanide bots. 1,000-oz lots, oz. .94¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .95¼- —
bots., 100-oz lots oz. .96¼- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 1,000 to 4,000 oz., f.o.b. works oz. .67¼- —
bots. 250-500 oz., same basis. oz. 67¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, 16-oz. bots oz. 1.46 —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns lb.40.00 -43.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls lb. .30 .35
Powd., bls lb. .35 .40
Whole, bls lb. .20 .25
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 —
paper bgs., l.c.l. stock pts., 100 lbs. 3.00 4.77
bulk, c.l. works 100 lbs 1.60 —
Soda ash, light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.85 —
paper bgs. l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 5.20 —
liq. 50% sellers tanks works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 —
50% rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 3.00
Soda, caustic, liq, 73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis, 100 lbs. 3.00 —
liq. 73% rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis lb. 3.00 3.10
solid, 76% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs 4.80 —
Soda, sal. conc. bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs. smaller lots, works 100 lbs 2.80 —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
NF 60% gran. dms. c.l., works, lb. .15½ —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom. 300 lbs or more lb. 1.02 —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms. 100-lb lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 —
Sodium antimoniate bgs. c.l. dlvd, E lb. .27½- —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .29 —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, 200 lb. dm. less than ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .24 —
ton lots or more, same basis. lb. .23½- —

Sodium arsenite, 94% soluble pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, 100-lb. dms., ton lots or more, f.o.b., works lb. .18½- —
1,600-1,900 dms., same basis lb. .19 - —
100-500 dms., same basis lb. .20 - —
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 100-kilos., dms., f.o.b. works kilo. 6.80 - —
less than 100-kilos kilo. 7.05 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .36 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l. frt. alld lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb lots, same basis, lb. .48 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.58 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., ogs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .13½- .14½
Sodium bichromate in dms. ¾c. per lb higher
Sodium bifluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .19½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2025- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l. works, 100 lbs. 2.00 —
dms c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 3.60
dms. l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 3.50 4.10
Sodium bisulfite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.45 - —
Soln., 35° bbls. c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls. l.c.l works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., c.l., works lb.19.90 —
dms. l.c.l., works lb.33.00 -40.00
stabilized water soln., 12% NaBH, 100% basis, dms., works lb.15.00 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran. dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst. monohydrated (see Soda, sal)
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. 09½- .10¼
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c per lb. higher
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms. 20-dm lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 — —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .28 — —
Sodium chromate, anhyd. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms. l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16¼
Sodium chromate tetrahydrate, bgs. c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs. l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1100
Sodium citrate anhyd., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b works E lb. .63 - —
NF VIII, gran. bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
USP XIV, gran. bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 —
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 — —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .90 1.10
Sodium cyanide, briquettes or gran., 97 percent min., dms., works, 20,000-lb lots lb. .176 - —
dms., same basis, 5,000 to 19,999-lb lots lb. .188 - —
dms., same basis, 1,000 to 4,900-lb lots lb. .198 - —
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate, anhyd., 59-41% acetic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 — —
250-lb dms. c.l., works lb. 18¾- —
Tech. 33-35% acetic acid, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 — —
250-lb dms. l.c.l. works lb. .15¾- —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln. dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 — —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .47 .53
tanks, same basis lb. .38 —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs. smaller lots lb. .14¾- —
Sodium fluoride white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1465- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
bgs. l.c.l. ex whse 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b works E lb. .64 - —
Tech., bgs. c.l. t.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b shipping point, lb. 2.20 - —
dms., 50-99 lbs. same basis lb. 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis lb. 1.20 —
dms. 1,000 lbs or more, same basis lb .95 —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. 23½ —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld. lb. 25¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots, lb. 23½- .26
Sodium hydroxide, tech (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms. 1,000-lb. lots lb. .99 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.13 - —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 6.50
c.l. bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 7.00
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran. bgs. c.l. works ton 210 00 —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.30 - —
bgs. smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 9.61 -11.61
Tetrahydrate, bgs. c.l. works ton 210 00 —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.14.83 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs.16.08 -18.08
Sodium metallic, bricks, c.l., works, lb. .21 —
Fused, 18,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .17 —
Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .63 - —

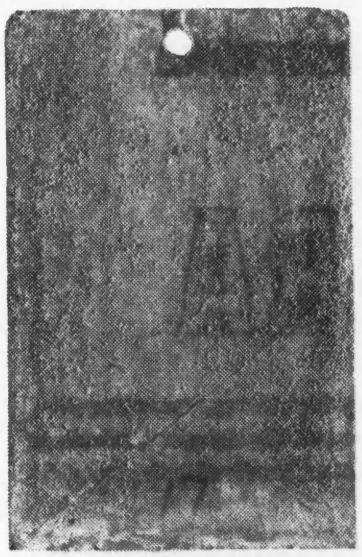
Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b shipping pt 100 lbs. 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.85 - —
dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works 100 lbs. 6.03 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .74 - .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate)
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated)
Sodium naphthionate, bbls. lb. .72 - —
Sodium nitrate dom., crude, bgs., c.l. works ton 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 44.00 - —
Imp., crude, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse ton 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 44.00 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.05 - 7.65
Hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88% bgs., works 100 lbs. 12.35 - —
99% bgs., works 100 lbs. 15.40 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate)
Sodium para aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate)
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - .33
Sodium pentabarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E. of Miss lb. .21½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phenosulfonate, USP, LX, gran., dms lb. .52 - .53
NF powd., dms lb. .55 - .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.50 - 9.55
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.90
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - 10.15
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.60 - 10.20
Sodium phosphate tn dms, 60c to 80c, higher than bgs
Sodium phosphate, USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. .90 - —
Sodium propionate, any quantity, dms., dlvd E of Rockies, lb. .37 - —
Prices W. of Rockies 3c per lb. more.
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 11.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 12.00 - 12.50
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.30 - —
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs or more lb. .78½ - —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs. dms. lb. .81½ - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60
Sales zones are (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La. and Miss. south of 31°; Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla., also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga., Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96° Kan., Neb. W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be., 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
47° Be., 1:2.9, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be., 1:2.4, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton. 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .725 - —
Sodium silicofluoride tn dms, 0.4c per lb. higher
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld, E lb. .658 - .717
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name)
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .23 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd E ton. 56.00 - —
Tech., detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 38.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
USP, cryst., f.o.b. dms. lb. .17½ - .18

Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼ - —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton. 130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½ - —
anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½ - —
Sodium thiocyanate, purified, cryst., 250-lb. dms. lb. .90 - —
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .367 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .387 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½ - —
Tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
photograde, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0775 - —
64-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald lb. .0815 - —
pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —

Sodium titanate, etns., c.l., works lb. .14¼ - —
etns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ - —
etns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .14¾ - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .35 - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .35½ - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .42 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bulk, hopper cars, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.35 - —
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.70 - 13.13
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - 10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.39 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., t.l., dlvd lb. 22½ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib dms, 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .30 - .35¼

Solvent naphtha, petroleum, straight aromatic, 310°-380°F. b.r., 14°-16°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .29 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .29 - —
355°-420°F. b.r., 17°-18°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York, gal. .30 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 211°-265°F. b.r., 31°C. m.a.p. tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .235 - —
286°-340°F. b.r., 22°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .275 - —
319°-380°F. b.r., 27° C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .27 - —
322°-395°F. b.r., 28°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .28 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½ - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35½ - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38½ - .40½
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41

WHAT'S NEWS IN ENJAY RESINS FOR SURFACE COATINGS



Alkyd Melamine
After 500 Hours
Salt Spray

Epoxy Ester
After 700 Hours
Salt Spray

Buton 200
After 700 Hours
Salt Spray

BUTON® 200 Resin offers better corrosion resistance—saves up to 1/3 the cost

In a recent series of salt spray tests, Buton 200 Resin outperformed epoxy ester and alkyd melamine formulations. All samples were automotive primer formulations with equivalent pigmentation. Test results? The Buton based primer had the lowest creep of all three. Impact testing also revealed that Buton-based primers had good adhesion, flexibility and impact resistance. By selecting Buton 200 Resin, you can save up to ⅓ on metal primers. Samples and a booklet on Buton Resins for metal primers may be obtained by writing to 15 West 51st Street, New York 19, N. Y.

EXCITING NEW PRODUCTS THROUGH PETRO-CHEMISTRY

ENJAY CHEMICAL COMPANY

A DIVISION OF HUMBLE OIL & REFINING COMPANY

ENJAY RESINS

Sorbitol NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
cryst. resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms. 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb .25 .26
powd. dms., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
dms. 10,000 to 20,000 lb. lots, works lb 40½- —
Sorbitol, soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works. lb. 23 —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23¼ .23½
Chemically isolated new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- .29½
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, unrestricted, Decatur ton.67.50 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .13¼ Nom.
Foots, soapstock acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .06¼- —
Soybean oil, alkali, refd., dms. lb. .17⅝- .17⅞
tanks lb. .15⅝- —
Clarified, dms. lb. .17½- .17¼
tanks lb. .15½- —
Salad, refd., dms. lb. .1740- .1765
tanks lb. .1540- —

Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
S. D., dms lb. .15½- .18
tanks lb. .13 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns., 100 oz. or more oz. .80 - —
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Sperm oil, bleached winter, 45°, dms lb. .1675- .1775
tanks lb. .1475- —
Nat., winter 45°, dms lb. .1575- .1675
tanks lb. .1375- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .32 - .33
Cakes, cs. lb. .33 - .34
Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb 2.10 3.55
Squill, white, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .17 - —
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .829 - .849
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.113 - 1.123
Stannous chloride anhyd dms., works lb. 1.026 - 1.280
Hyd., dms., works lb. .88½- .89½
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.079 - 1.099
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root.)
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 .61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed, bgs. lb. .17¼- .19¾
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .16¾- .19¼
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .19 - .21½

Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New York gal. .32 - —
tanks, Houston gal. .1475- —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .16½- .18
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .028 - .03
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., gran., 150-lb. dm., frt. equald lb. 1.00 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate, fib, dms., dlvd. lb. .48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.58 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works. ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Quabain, USP).
Strophanthin K bots. oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Styrax gum USP cs. lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .13 - —
Styrene monomer, tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .11 - —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of benzene in the range of 31c. to 34c. a gallon and petroleum refining labor.
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.03 - 1.10

Succinic acid, purif., cryst., dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - .26
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .23 - .26
Succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy E. lb. .0955- —
Sucrose acetate, isobutyrate, 90%, dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
100%, t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
l.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .37 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane, wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works lb. .60 .65
80-lb ctns., spot lb. .65 .75
Sulfabenzamide, dms. kilo 8.80 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms. kilo. 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms kilo. 6.61 6.83
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo. 8.15 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms. kilo.22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X dms kilo 5.50 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.50 - —
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo.24.80 25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, microcrystals, dms kilo.19.65 -20.75
USP XV, powd., dms kilo.18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst, dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.17.50 18.50
Gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works. 100 lbs.14.75 —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.16.25 -17.25
Sulfanilamide NF reg., 1,000 lb., fib, dms., frt. equald lb. 1.75 - —
NF, reg., smaller lots, fib, dms., frt. equald lb. 1.80 - —
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo.16.28 - —
Sulfanilic acid, tech, dms, c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins kilo.15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo.16.55 -17.60
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 6.25 6.90
NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 6.15
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 —
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 2.80 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton.23.50 - —
export, f.o.b vessels, Gulf ports, long-ton.25.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b vessels Gulf ports long-ton.25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long ton lower
Sulfur, crude, imp., Mexican, bulk, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton.24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long ton lower.
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
Refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04½- —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .18
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., dlvd lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04½- —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton.18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works, East ton.23.50 - —
99%, tanks, works, East ton.23.70 - —
100%, tanks, works, East ton.23.95 - —
Sulfuric acid, California works, tanks ton.26.45 - —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
Consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18¼
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks works ton.39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla., unit-ton. 1.00 - —
bulk, f.o.b. vessel at Fla unit-ton. 1.05 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb. 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns lb. 2.00 3.05

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T, isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, grd., bgs., c.l., works, New York ton.28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.31.00 - 36.00
fibrous, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, New York ton.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, 99.95%, 400 mesh, micronized bgs., c.l works ton.38.00 - —
625 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l., works ton.80.00 - —

FOR A WIDE RANGE OF
COATINGS AND COMPOSITIONS
SPECIFY

TITANOX*-RA

This general purpose titanium dioxide is the ideal white pigment for many coatings and other compositions that require the outstanding optical properties of rutile TiO_2—the right combination of whiteness, brightness, opacity and color stability.

Modified to retard after-yellowing of organic coatings, TITANOX-RA is a fast dispersing, low-oil absorption pigment adaptable to all dispersion processes. Its uniformity of all properties promotes efficiency in production and high quality in the finished product. Among the products for which TITANOX-RA is particularly suitable are:

• White and tinted industrial enamels and metal decorating enamels and lacquers intended primarily for indoor use . . . because TITANOX-RA contributes to the optimum of all properties. TITANOX-RA is particularly suited to finishes that must have consistently high reflectance.

• Interior white and tinted architectural and household enamels . . . because the high opacity of TITANOX-RA provides high hiding power at low pigmentation . . . accompanied by high gloss, reduction of after-yellowing and uniformity of tinting strength and tone.

• Plastics . . . because generally TITANOX-RA efficiently brightens, opacifies and regulates translucency. However, at the low prime pigment volume of many compositions such as vinyl floor coverings, the new TITANOX-RA-40, developed especially for such use, may be preferred.

TITANOX-RA may well be the pigment that gives you greater value for your pigmentation dollar. To determine the adaptability of TITANOX-RA or other types of TITANOX to your products, we invite you to get in touch with our Technical Service Department for more complete details. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; offices and warehouses in principal cities. In Canada: Canadian Titanium Pigments, Ltd., Montreal.

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Yes . . . this is one of the laboratories where we test new IFF fragrances "in the product" to be sure they are technically as well as aesthetically correct.

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Service facilities, such as this Cosmetic Laboratory at IFF, New York, fully test newly-created perfumes and aromatic materials for shelf-life and compatability in all types of consumer products where fragrance is a factor.

In addition to the imaginative artistry of the perfumer, the creation of a successful new fragrance requires a thorough technical understanding of its use in the product for which it is produced. It is only with such thoroughness that truly outstanding perfumes can be developed to assure your new product effective and lasting sales appeal.

iff

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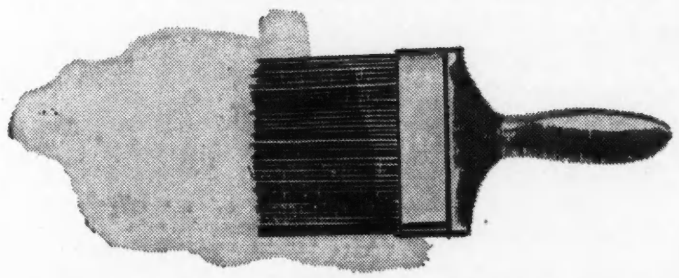
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 34.00 - 39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 19.40 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton 20.00 - 35.00
tanks, works lb. .02⅞- .03⅛
Tall oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .03 - .03¼
Dist., depending on grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - .09¼
tanks, works lb. .05¼- .08
Refd., depending upon grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, works lb. .06½- .07½
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - .10
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .07½- .10½
tanks, works lb. .05 - .07½
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, lb. .08½- —
fancy, guaranteed, bulk, f.o.b. steamer lb. .09¼ Nom.
dms., f.a.s. lb. .10¼ Nom.
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08⅜- .08¾
No. 1, dlvd. lb. .07⅜- .07¾
Prime, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅞- .08
Special tanks, dlvd lb. .07¾- —
Sulfonated, 25%, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .08½- .08¾
50%, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .10½- .11
Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .13¾- .16¼
tanks lb. .11¼- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .16 - .18½
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .12½- —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .14½- —
tanks lb. .11 - —
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk, unit-ton. 4.75 - 5.00
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.07
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 1.99
Tech., dms lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms lb. 6.60 - 8.00
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., frt. equald basis gal. .53½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms. c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
bgs., 10,000 lbs. 1 shipt., same basis lb. .43 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .47 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms lb. .50 - .60
Prime, dms. lb. .40 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram No prices.
Testosterone propionate, USP bots. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., t.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .31½- —
dms., t.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .32½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J lb. .33½- —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., t.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .32 - —
Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .39 - —
t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 7.50 - 10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 - 10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b., works lb. 4.10 - 4.15
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms., 500-lbs. works lb. 6.45 - —
Theobromine, sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms., 500-lbs., works. lb. 3.80 - —
Theophylline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, fib. dms., frt alld kilo. 36.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib., dms., frt. alld kilo. 38.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms., frt alld kilo. 36.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .74 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. .76 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., 55 gal dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Thiosalicylic acid, 80%, dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. .33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib dms., 100-lb lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, dms., 25 kilos, works, kilo. 115.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, triple sifted extra, bgs lb. .27 - —
Spanish, extra, bgs lb. .12 - —
triple sifted, bgs. lb. .25 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - —
NF, white, cns lb. 2.20 - —
Tech., white, cns. lb. 40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib dms., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works lb 2.45 - —
Thymol iodide, NF, dms., 100-lbs f.o.b. works lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.)
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Tin metal (Straits) lb. 1.04⅛- —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton. 180.00 - —
Titanium dioxide, metallurgical, nat., bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton. 205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton. 215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher
Titanium dioxide, rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .09⅞- —
50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms., c.l., lb. .14⅜- —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .14⅞- —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .81 - —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .84 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, NF, mixer, conc., pure basis, bots kilo. 67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo. 122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo. 109.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots. kilo. 99.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo. 90.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots kilo. 22.50 - 24.00
33% dry, powd., bots. kilo. 30.00 - 31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —

TOLUOL

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 4.00 - —
Toluene, coaltar, indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25½- —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b., frt. equald gal. .25 - —
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, 55-gal. dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
1,000-lb. or more, same basis lb. .18 - —
less than 1,000-lb., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid in 10-gal. dms., 2c. per lb. more.
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .84 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .82 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs, works lb 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., t.c.l., frt alld lb 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.50 - —
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb 1.30 - —
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb 4.10 - 4.20
No. 2, cs. lb 3.75 - 3.80
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.40 - 3.65
USP, powd., bbls. lb 1.05 - 1.15
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .985 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —



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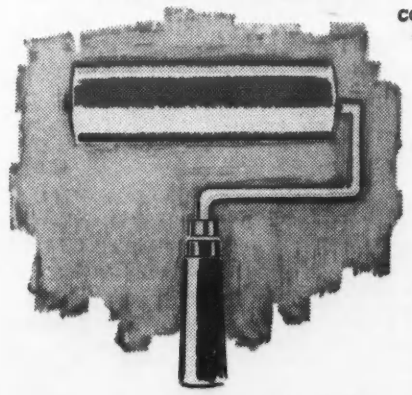
Delhi high quality VM&P Solvent 230 is refined from selected petroleum stocks, for use in paint, varnish, protective coatings, rubber compounding, tape, ink thinning, metal cleaning, hide degreasing, polish formulations and other chemical applications.

VM&P Solvent 230 has a mild pleasing odor, is uniform, features high solvency (KB-40) and high flash point (50°F). Delhi VM&P Solvent 230 is available from our plants and terminals throughout the United States...

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS WILL BE FURNISHED UPON REQUEST.



CHEMICAL DIVISION
DELHI-TAYLOR OIL CORPORATION
FIDELITY UNION TOWER, DALLAS 1, TEXAS • 415 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
CORPUS CHRISTI • CHICAGO • CHARLESTON, S. C. • BATON ROUGE • HOUSTON

Tributyl Citrate—Vitamin B_{12}

Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt alld E of Denver, lb. .42½- —
non-ret dms. t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt alld E of Denver lb. .40 —
Tributyl phosphate dms. c.l. works, lb. .52½- —
dms t.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 —
Tributylamine dms. c.l., works lb .67½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis lb .65 - —
Tributyrin dms t.c.l dlvd lb .69 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, tech., 300-lb. dms c.l. f.o.b works lb .52 - —
USP, 100-lb dms. frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms c.l. frt alld E lb .15 —
dms. t.c.l. frt alld E lb .16 —
tanks, frt alld E lb 13¼ —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher
1,1,1 Trichloroethane dms., c.l., dlvd, lb 13¼ —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 12¼ —
1,1,2 Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
tanks, works lb. .13½- —
Trichloroethylene dms. c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .12½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - .14½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¼- —
Trichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .68 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. chys., works, frt. adjusted, lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine dms. c.l., dlvd E, lb. .24½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .25½- —
dms., t.t.l. frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
tanks, frt alld lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine dms. c.l., dlvd E, lb. .50 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .40½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .42 - —
tankcars, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .31 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .49 - —
Triisobutylene, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 .305
tanks, frt equald, 100% basis, lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln. dms. c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, 100% basis, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
Trimethylolpropane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .30½- —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .31½- —
Trioxanes, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .50 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
bgs., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41½- —
bbls. t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene dms., c.l., dlvd. E gal. .44 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .38 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld E lb. .20½- —
dms., t.c.l. t.t.l. frt alld. E lb. .23 —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt alld E lb. .17½- —
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagon and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals min. frt. alld. E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in west
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate (tribasic).
dl-Trypophane, dms., 1 kilo, works, kilo. 154.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., New York lb. .29 - .29½
tanks, imported lb. .27½- .27¾
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .27¼ Nom.
Tungsten metal powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.25 —
Tungstic acid tech. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb 2.45 —
Turkey red, bbls. works lb .62 —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores)
Turpentine oil NF, cns., dms lb .29 .50
Tuscan red bbls. frt equald lb .26 .32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos gram .50 —

U

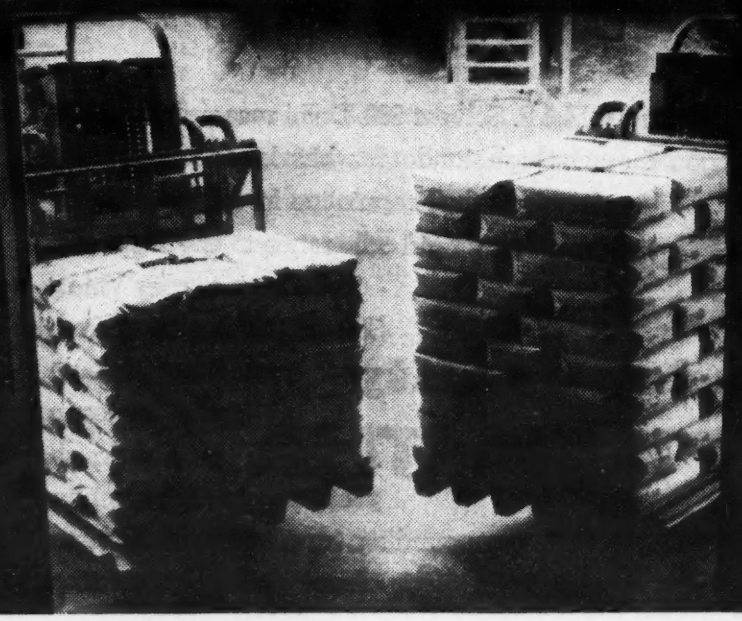
Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .30½- .35
Jobbing types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .16 - .22½
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .16 - .37½
Ultramarine blue prices 1c higher W of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½ .07¾
bgs., t.c.l. works lb. .07¾- .08
turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. lb. .08¼- —
Raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid 55-gas dms., f.o.b. works lb. 1.28 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea 46% N (indust. bgs., c.l. t.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 100.00 - —
Feed grade, c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, ton. 95.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l. f.o.b plant ton. 92.50 - —
Bulk, c.l., t.l., same basis ton. 86.50 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A, B, C & E grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equald ton. 120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton. 145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. t.l., f.o.b., works lb .65 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb .12 - —

V

Valerian root, Belgian bgs. lb .32 - —
Indian, bgs lb .25 - —
dl-Valine, dms., 1 kilo, works kilo. 37.00 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech. dms., works lb. 1.38 —
Vandyke brown, bbls. works lb 09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 6.90 - 7.10
Mexican cuts, tins lb. 7.25 - 7.50
whole, tins lb. 7.65 - 8.50
Vanillin ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 —
less than 2,000 lbs lb. 3.20 3.30
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs. works, lb .0475- —
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works lb .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb .06 —
35%, bgs., works lb .0625- —
40% bgs. works lb .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns lb. 17.00 -17.25
Haitian, cns. lb. 12.00 -14.00
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 4.95
Tungstated, PTMA, 250-lb bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb 5.55 —
Victoria blue toner, bbls. prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .1810- —
55-gal dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .1960- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1560- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .1610- —
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .50 —
Vinyl chloride monomer tanks, works, min. frt. equald. E. lb. .6891- —
Vinyl ether, USP, anethesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot 1.12 —
bots. 75cc. hospitals bot 1.56 —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms to tanks, works lb 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, lb. .16½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, f.o.b. dest. frt. prepaid lb. .14 - —
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units/ 1,000,000 units .02¼- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 —
Vitiamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram .07¼- —
Vitamin A acetate, dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 65.00 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $1.25 to $2.50 per kilo higher
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units .09¼- —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units 09½- —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin), 1-50 grams, vials, tins gram. 45.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on gelatin, 100 and 500-gram bots on 1-5 kilo, dms., gram. .87 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms., gram. .87 - —

Now you can greatly increase warehouse space* at no increase in cost with...

AZODOX high apparent density zinc oxides



You can store AZODOX in much less warehouse space than required by other zinc oxides. Reason is, you get many more pounds of AZODOX per cubic foot of pigment, up to 65 lbs./cu. ft.! And smaller bags handle easier, faster—stack higher safely—reduce breakage losses—are shaped to give close-packed, unitized shipments.

In the manufacture of AZODOX, an exclusive process removes excess, space-wasting air from between individual particles of zinc oxide. That's all! Actual pigment density and all other desirable properties are unchanged. In comparison with other zinc oxides, high apparent density AZODOX flows freely yet dusts less, increases mixing capacity, disperses readily.

You can get high apparent density AZODOX in five grades of AZO brand lead-free paint pigments: acicular or nodular particle shape. For technical data, just fill in and mail this coupon.

*Pallet load of AZODOX on left above is 30.4 cu. ft. Pallet load of regular zinc oxide on right is 44 cu. ft. Same number of bags; same weight... *but a 30 percent saving in space!*

AMERICAN ZINC SALES COMPANY
1515 Paul Brown Bldg., St. Louis 1, Mo.

Please send me technical information about...

☐ AZODOX high apparent density zinc oxides
☐ 15 types of AZO brand zinc oxides

Name..... Title.....
Company.....
Address.....
City..... Zone..... State.....

American Zinc sales company

Distributors for
AMERICAN ZINC, LEAD AND SMELTING COMPANY
Columbus, Ohio • Chicago • St. Louis • New York

Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B^{12} activity gram 52.00 - —
0.1% trituration of cryst., B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo 52.00 - —
0.1% trituration of cyanocobalamin, USP, with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol gm 52.00 - —
USP solution of cyanocobalamin (5,000 micrograms per cc.), 5-gram bots gram 52.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate, NF, adsorbed on resin 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms., frt. alld gram .57 - —
0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin 1-10 kilo dms., frt. alld gram .57 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D, (see Codliver and Fishliver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol)
Vitamin D dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo 45.00 —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin H (see Biotin)
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K^1, 25-gram lots gram 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha VM&P petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb 2.00 2.25
Warfarin 0.5% dms. 50-lb. lots, divd lb 1.95 - —
dms. 25-49-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
dms. 5-24-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb. 1.95 - —

WAXES
Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal dms. gal 12.25 —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb .21 - .22
White precipitate USP powd., dms., 100 lbs. f.o.b works lb 5.50 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .30 - —
Wintergreen oil USP nat northern, cns lb. 6.35 -17.50
USP, nat. southern cns lb 3.75 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls lb. .30 - .35
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .75 - .80
Wollastonite fine paint grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 41.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton 51.00 - —
medium paint grade, bgs., c.l., works ton [illegible] - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton 39.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat crude (see Degras).
Woolfat USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed Levant bgs lb 2.50 - —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil NF).
Wormwood oil, cns lb. 4.75 - —

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .29 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .28½ - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna, N.Y. gal. .29½ - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minnequa, Col gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks f.o.b works:
Bayonne N. J gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .29 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .28½ - —
Detroit, Mich., divd gal. .27½ - .29
Houston, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .28½ - —
m-Xylene, 95%, dms., c.l., f.o.b., Richmond, Calif lb. .21 - —
dms. l.c.l. f.o.b., Richmond, Calif lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
o-Xylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - .06½
p-Xylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .16-.18 - —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
56°-58°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb .33 - —
60°-62°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms c.l. same basis, gal. 1.35 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., l.c.l. same basis gal 1.40 - —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms. frt allid. lb. 1.15 - —
2,5-Xylidine, tech. dms. frt allid. lb. 1.20 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb .39 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

XYLOL
Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb. 2.15 2.65
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP XV, Saccharomyces divd lb .27 —
primary, USP XV, 150 mcg. B^1 per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
USP XV, 270 mcg. B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
Yeast, brewers, primary, USP, XV, 300 mcg., B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .58 - —
USP XV, 900 mcg., B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .60 - —
Torula, USP, divd. lb. .18 - —

YELLOW PIGMENTS
Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow

Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb .40 .45
Ylang Ylang oil, Bourbon, bots. lb. 7.00 -22.00
extra, bots lb. 24.00 -33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 3.75 4.25

Z

Zein, 50-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .37 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, f.o.b. works lb. .41 - .44
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms lb. .53 —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works lb. .2950- —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .25 - —
bgs. less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
NF, precip., powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Tech., soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.40 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
fused, dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.20 - —
Zinc Chloride, tech, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.95 - —
Zinc chromate bbls., divd. lb. .29 - —
Basic bbls., divd. lb. .36 - —
Zinc cyanide dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust comi. bbls., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½ - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .23½ - —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .11½ - —
Prime western slabs, New York lb. .12 - —
Zinc naphthenate liq 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., flake, 100-lb. fib dms., l.c.l. lb. .16½ - —
300-lb. fib. dms. l.c.l. lb. .14½ - —
300-lb. fib. dms., c.l. lb. .14 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .12½ - —
bgs., l.c.l, 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .13½ - —
Zinc oxide, leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, f.o.b. works lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .14½ - —
pigment, American process, leaded, 50%, bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more same basis, lb. .14½ - —
Zinc oxide, pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .14½ - —
bgs. l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15 - —
Zinc oxide French process green seal bgs. l.c.l smaller lots, same basis lb. .14½ - —
red seal bgs. c.l. same basis lb. .14½ - —
Zinc oxide, French process, green seal bgs. l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15 - —
bgs. c.l. smaller lots, same basis lb. .15 - —
Zinc oxide white seal, bgs., c.l., mills, f.o.b. works lb. .14¾ - —
bgs. t.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15½ - —
bgs. l.c.l. smaller lots, same basis lb. .15¾ - —
Zinc oxide, USP dms. c.l. frt alld. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16½ - —
dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .17 - —

—Continued on page 68

A new label for these intermediates

A group of organic intermediates consisting of arylids and esters has just been added to FMC's line of fine organic chemicals. These intermediates are all products of FMC's Fairfield plant in Baltimore, Maryland. They find widespread application in the manufacture of dyes and pharmaceuticals for a variety of products such as: phenobarbitol, antimalarials, amidopyrine, Vitamin B_1, and Hansa, benzidine and pyrazolone yellows.

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A LOOK AT THE FIGURES

Chemicals Production: How It's Going

	January 1961	January 1960
Acetic Acid, Synthetic .. lbs.	58,178,404	58,533,659
Acetone ..... lbs.	60,708,761	62,821,748
Ammonia, Anhydrous .. tons	410,285	396,403
Benzene ..... gals.	39,900,898	37,022,019
Chlorine ..... tons	368,802	385,253
Formaldehyde ..... lbs. (37% basis)	127,115,756	148,791,084
Methanol, Synthetic ... lbs.	184,479,122	165,861,447
Phthalic Anhydride .... lbs.	24,935,786	30,675,241
Sodium Hydroxide .... tons (Caustic Soda 100% NaOH)	387,045	398,520
Sulfuric Acid ..... tons (100% H_2SO_4)	1,494,434	1,501,848

Sources: Tariff Commission, Bureau of Census

New Foreign Aid Plan

President Kennedy has arrived at a conclusion that the variously-everything foreign aid program inherited and adopted by his administration has fallen far short of what it should be in terms of appreciation on the part of those "aided," and in terms of productive usefulness or efficiency—also in terms of cost. So, he has proposed to the congress that the program be drastically revised, reorganized and reimplemented, with a primary objective of "opening the way to a decade of development," where it is needed—and deserved.

In keeping with his practices in respect to other areas of administrative functioning, the president has proposed that the several agencies which have had to do variously with the aid procedures be replaced by a single new agency with a specifically defined field of operation, with some nature and measure of participation by the Food for Peace and the Peace Corps groups.

In his proposal of reformation, the President did not in any way refer to the Secretary of State's order that associated officials refuse to tell congressional investigators anything about alleged scandals in foreign aid practices (something along such lines was being investigated by the executive branch of the government). That order got blasted all over the place by members of the legislative branch. And it was withdrawn by the Department of State two days later—after the secretary had left to attend a SEATO meeting in Bangkok.

One of the major proposed changes in the aid program would shift the emphasis of its application from military—putting that aid under the defense budget—to economic and social areas—and particularly to those in which there was an earnest manifestation of a purpose and an intention of self-development—with no specification that it must be for a decade. Long-term financing of programs would be facilitated by way of a special relationship between the new agency and the Treasury, bypassing the current annual appropriating by the congress—which will not like that or the President's declaration that the present procedure "makes long-range planning impossible and allows the Soviet Union to outstrip this country in foreign aid effectiveness." The President was reported also to have said that practices under the program had "thus far shown weaknesses that have begun to undermine confidence both here and abroad."

There is no reason to expect that the congress will go along wholeheartedly with the President's new ideas on foreign aiding, even though there has been more than a little recent evidence that other member nations of the "Free West" will accept larger shares of the cost of the aiding. The managing director of the special fund of the United Nations has called upon the richer member nations to provide two billion dollars annually in "economic aid" for under-developed countries — economic aid is something that can be much more effectively provided by business than by governments. Whether the UN official's plan would ease or increase this country's cost of aid-funding is a question that is not likely to be answered.

The big need in foreign aid is not for more money, but for more concern for and attention to what is done with what is given—who actually gets it, and why. Perhaps that investigation of alleged scandals will shed some light in that direction—if it gets from the executive branch of the government to the legislative. Some feel that any sort of probing in the foreign aid field can be done best by the United Nations. But, this country can, of itself, keep track of what it puts in the pot.

Whether the new aid agency will make any progress along that road is something that time alone can tell. If everybody in business and all other tax-contributors to that donation present and push the strong case that they can lay before their federal legislative representatives, there is a fairly good chance that something good will come out of it.

Government Control

What was said on page 5 last week about the troubles of the chemical specialty industry deriving from governmental regulation of labeling and those of the drug industry because of official attitudes on false advertising and price-fixing is but another bad-weather vane in the modern political climate of nationalization.

The matter, as a whole, got a good going over in a report published about four months ago by the economic problems department of the National Association of Manufacturers on "current pressures for increased federal intervention into marketing operations through public investigation, reinterpretation of existing law, and proposed new laws restricting the marketing function." The report is entitled "How Much Government Can Marketing Stand?" It is in booklet form, priced at one dollar—and worth much more.

It must be admitted in all-around fairness that the answer to the question presented in the title of the report is that marketing will have to stand all the government that it deserves—from the governmental point of view.

There is a bigger question in this matter of government: What can be done about it? Self-regulation can provide the answer. But, how can that be made fully effective to the satisfaction of all concerned—especially the buyer, who is finally getting the primary concern in regulatory functioning—as well as in regulative purpose.

Those who are proposing that each and every industry adopt a code of ethics are looking in the right direction. But, they are not going to get anywhere unless and until each and every industry does such adopting—and the more essential complementary applying of what it purposes in that adopting.

US Labor-Management Views

A few weeks ago, President Kennedy appealed to management and labor to keep the national interest in mind in their disputes. According to an AP report, he warned a group of business executives and labor chiefs which he had assembled as a potential advisory panel that, if they did not cooperate for the general good, "an impatient federal government will take a greater hand in getting the two sides together."

One week ago, the Secretary of Labor said that his department and the Department of Justice were considering the creation of a joint unit to "move against corruption in both union and corporate fields." There has been no indication in any direction that the commenting secretary sees any relationship between labor-management disputes and corruption on the part of the disputants. His stand is legalistic. But, behind his declaration, there was a labor-management aspect.

He said that labor leaders had been urging that management should be subject to the same sort of statutory restraint as that which prohibits anyone convicted of crime from holding a union office.

So, the Secretary of Labor is studying whether the "same sort of ruling ought to be applied to corporation officials who violate antitrust or other federal laws." He hopes to make a recommendation in the matter to the congress because "I feel that both laws should have equal application." So, something is to be expected—and prepared for.

Washington Talks It Over

Agriculture Boss Freeman Knows the Government's Surplus Corn Can Make a Lot of Alcohol, And Now He Is Learning That It Could Also Produce a Big Hangover for His Department.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman is learning that it won't be a simple matter to let loose a lot of cheap, surplus stored corn on the distilling industry for conversion into ethanol.

The idea at first appeared to be all for the good because it was one sure way of letting the government get rid of a lot of unwanted corn that was just piling up storage charges. But now Mr. Freeman is finding out that there are some other factors to be considered before this can be done.

And not the least of them is the effect of such a program on other interests in the alcohol production business—namely, the producers of synthetic alcohol.

The synthetic ethanol industry isn't any more in favor of the idea than it was a year ago. Producers are letting the department know this in no uncertain terms and, incidentally, have also been contacting their congressmen, who in turn have been querying the department to find out what is planned on this score.

Mr. Freeman's big problem is in trying to find some acceptable basis for letting the corn go to the distillers at a price low enough to permit its conversion into alcohol that is cheap enough to compete with the synthetic product.

Last year the program was pitched on the theory that it was to be in the nature of an experimental use of corn, to find out if it was possible to develop an industrial use for corn that would prove economically feasible.

Some 30 million bushels were set aside for the program. Every alcohol producer which participated was required to make available to the Department of Agriculture all cost data on processing and handling of the operation. None of the corn was ever taken up and the program withered on the vine.

The plan is being revived again because the administration doesn't like the idea of distillers using Cuban molasses and thus doing business with Castro. Probabilities are that the program will be renewed by the department, but Mr. Freeman is moving cautiously and the action can be expected to have a number of strings attached.

TSPP Producers Are Confident, But Tripoly Is Gathering the Plums

Movement of sodium phosphates to the detergent industry has fallen behind last year's pace—by about 5 to 8 percent, one source says—but the trade thinks it will catch up before year's end. Signs of an upturn are already apparent. The normal seasonal start of detergent production finds syndet manufacturers with one of the lowest inventories of raw materials in years. Just as soon as things pick up at the retail level, phosphate should be humming.

One producer of sodium tripolyphosphate, the biggest volume phosphate and front-runner in the detergent field, thinks the year will close with sales equal to those of 1960 or slightly ahead.

Use of tripoly in detergents, he adds, should continue to grow about 2 to 3 percent a year, reflecting the increase of population.

Future growth of phosphates in other than detergent outlets should favor tripoly over tetrasodium pyrophosphate, this producer feels, because it has "proved itself more effective in new uses being developed."

Whither Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate?

Where does this leave TSPP with its over-capacity and steady loss of ground in the detergent business? Last year it was left at the post. Census Bureau reports production at only 91,412 tons, as against 105,743 tons in 1959. Even the 1955 figure—102,761 tons—was higher.

April 1 Price Advances

Ammonium bicarbonate, ½c. per lb.
Sodium nitrite, 40c. per 200-lbs.
Sulfur dichloride, dms., c.l., ¼c. per lb. dms., l.c.l., ½c. per lb.
Sulfur dioxide, cylinders, small lots, 1c. per lb.
Sulfur monochloride, dms., c.l., ¼c. per lb. dms., l.c.l., ½c. per lb.

In contrast, tripoly production in 1960 hit 692,576 tons, up from 674,700 tons in '59 and 632,577 tons in '58. For comparison, tripoly output in 1955 was only 556,337 tons. Sales have followed a similar pattern, up from 536,287 tons in 1955 to 646,567 tons in 1959.

TSPP producers would seem to be faced with a simple alternative: Either switch to production of tripoly, the odds-on detergent favorite, or push hard for applications favoring TSPP.

At the moment, the second choice is getting all the play. Several producers contacted by OPD last week said they have no plans to switch TSPP capacity over the tripoly—which could be done easily and with little expense.

What's been lost in the household detergent column, a spokesman for one company says, will be offset by gains in other outlets. He cites industrial cleaners, oil-well treating and paper industry applications as fast growing areas for TSPP. These and other miscellaneous outlets already comprise over 40 percent of TSPP sales, he estimates.

Another producer has just completed a market study of new TSPP applications and finds itself "very optimistic" over the results. It will be interesting to see what the company comes up with.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Tin metal (Straits), ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 31, 1950
106.85	106.85	106.84	106.88

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acids

Hydrochloric—Small drum sales for specialty uses are holding up well, as are tankcars and carlots for the chemical industry. But steel, running at only 50 to 55 percent of capacity, has left a gaping hole in the eastern market.

Nitric—Captive tonnage is moving at full tilt within the fertilizer industry. Open-market nitric for chemical industry use remains a little off from last year's pace, though rated active enough as measured against overall economic conditions.

Phosphoric—Prices are steady and unchanged. Fertilizer demand continues at a seasonal high.

Sulfuric—Steel output during the week ended March 25 totaled 1,611,000 short tons, up sharply from 1,574,000 tons during the week previous, the American Iron & Steel Institute reports. This works out to about 55 percent of capacity. For the year to date, output totals 18,326,000 tons, versus 32,123,000 tons in the comparable period of last year.

Bases and Salts

Aluminum Sulfate—Though prospects for the paper industry are good, its current production is running behind last year's pace by as much as 8 percent. The decline in alum sales to that quarter may be somewhat steeper than this as paper makers are known to become cost conscious when their operating rate falls below 95 percent of capacity.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Prices were advanced ½c. a pound on contract April 1. Carloads became 7½c. a pound, f.o.b. shipping point.

Calcium Hypochlorite—Quotations are steady at the revised levels posted April 13.

Caustic Soda—Some sources find this market on the stodgy side, another finds it doing better than the chlorine business. Prices are unchanged at levels of several years standing, with a resultant strain on profit margins.

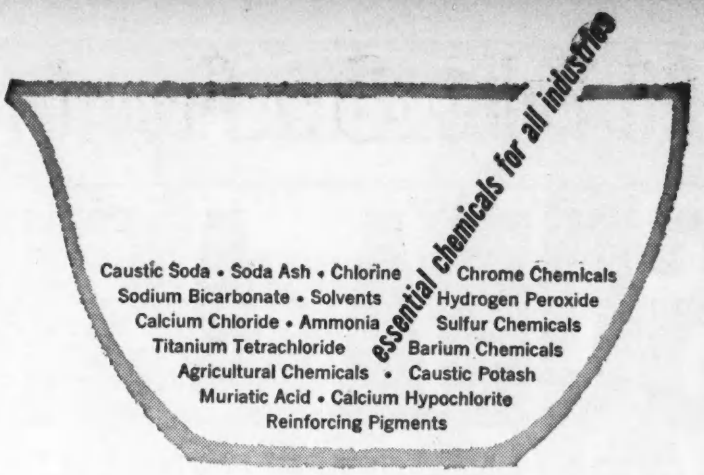
Chlorine—Sales are moving up gradu-

Inorganic Chemicals Output: 1960

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production of industrially important inorganic chemicals, in tons.

	1960	1959
Aluminum chloride, anhyd	24,013	29,842
liq., cryst	25,777	23,326
Aluminum sulfate, coml.	877,003	907,098
iron-free	52,460	50,570
Calcium carbide	(NA)	(NA)
Carbon dioxide, liq., gas.	475,174	398,897
solid	469,505	481,235
Chlorine gas	4,591,571	4,287,229
liquid	2,394,552	2,222,855
Hydrochloric acid	1,014,276	955,914
Hydrofluoric acid	113,783	103,174
Hydrogen peroxide	28,734	30,643
Nitric acid	3,316,082	3,074,401
Phosphoric acid	2,086,343	1,881,405
Phosphorus, elemental	406,551	378,471
Phosphorus oxychloride	23,756	21,080
Phosphorus trichloride	23,031	19,879
Potash, caustic, liq.	109,463	102,000
solid	19,846	18,965
Soda ash, syn., light	2,312,764	2,451,390
syn. dense	1,997,828	2,069,500
natural	830,452	715,330
Soda, caustic, liquid	4,896,399	4,676,724
dry	527,596	513,864
Sodium bichromate and chromate	121,872	120,895
Sodium chlorate	91,184	88,300
Sodium hydrosulfide	26,138	28,853
Sodium metal	(NA)	(NA)
Sodium phosphate, tribasic	53,227	49,147
Tetra	91,412	105,743
Meta	62,587	61,465
Acid pyro	17,109	16,936
Tripoly	692,576	674,700
Sodium silicate	498,469	514,406
Sodium sulfate, anhyd	289,035	308,357
Glauber's salt	84,408	98,688
Salt cake, crude	750,310	733,864
Sulfuric acid, gross	17,819,625	17,608,608

(NA) Not available.
* Revised.



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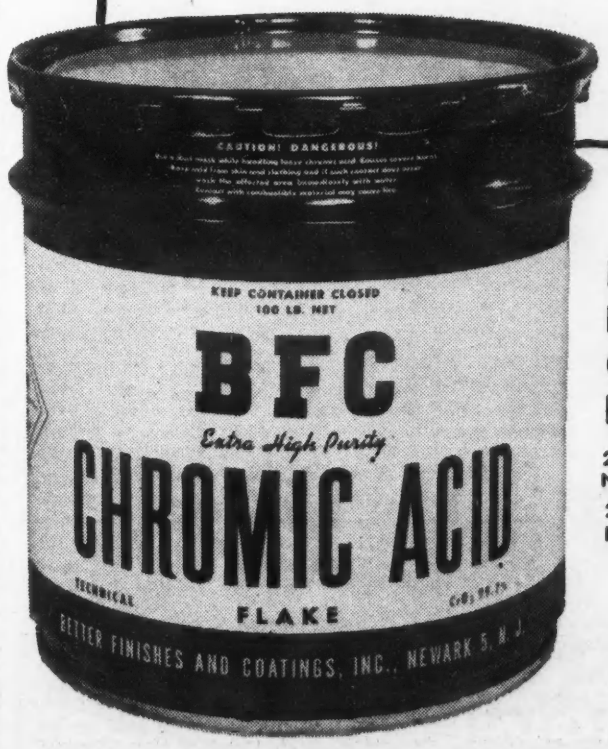

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Heavy Chemicals

ally as the weather warms. Prices were last changed a year ago, up sharply.

Lime—Lime sold and used in January 1961 totaled 908,919 short tons, moving up in all categories, the Bureau of Mines reports. Included were 723,612 tons of quicklime and 185,307 tons of hydrated.

By uses, the total consisted of 6,129 tons of agricultural material, 67,893 tons of construction lime, 716,381 tons for chemical and other industrial uses, and 118,516 tons of refractory material.

Sodium Nitrite—Quotations were advanced 40 cents a hundredweight on April 1. The new schedule has already appeared in this space.

Paper Production Higher

The American Paper & Pulp Association reported paper production for the week ended March 25, at 90.7 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 91.2 percent for the previous week and 99.0 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Sulfur—The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Mines, show production and shipments of sulfur during specified periods.

	1960	1959
Native production	4,942,762	4,553,634
Shipments	5,001,483	5,206,515
Sales*	5,083,914	5,185,992
Stocks†	3,668,556	3,809,708
Recovered production	724,022	650,763
Shipments	740,941	700,466
Sales*	754,800	687,788
Stocks†	109,467	140,246

* Calculated from production and change in stocks during the period.

† Producers stocks at mines or plants in transit, and in warehouse at end of period.

The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, show imports of Canadian and Mexican sulfur into the United States during specified period in long tons.

	December	November
Ore	4,845	10,144
In any form	48,776	56,660
Total	53,621	66,803
Dollar Value		
Ore	$ 108,907	$ 218,053
In any form	1,003,293	1,232,963
Total	$1,112,200	$1,451,016

Sulfur Chlorides—Prices rises of ¼c. a pound in carlots and ½c. in smaller quantities went into effect April 1 on contract. Spot prices were already higher.

Sulfur Dioxide—On April 1, prices for liquid material were raised to 10c. a pound for truckloads, 11c. for six or more cylinders and 13c. for five cylinders.

Zinc Nitrate—A 5½c. price reduction in the flake grade last December has succeeded in strengthening its position against zinc nitrate solutions. The two grades may be used interchangeably as curing agents for textiles. The producer which initiated the price cut reports its sales up sharply. No further price action is contemplaed at the moment.

Nonferrous Metals

Bauxite—Estimated world output of bauxite in 1960 was 23.6 million long tons, up 5 percent from 1959, the Mines Bureau reports. The three largest producers were Jamaica with 17 percent of the world total, Surinam with 15 percent, and the Soviet Union with an estimated 15 percent. Jamaican output was down sharply, but that in the US and elsewhere rose.

Chromium—Consumption of chromite in January totaled 66,278 short tons, up 6 percent over December, the Bureau of Mines reports. Of 27,915 tons of chromite consumed in producing 13,071 tons of chromium ferroalloys, 823 tons were chemical grade, Mines notes.

Companies producing refractories consumed 22,891 tons of chromite and 635 tons went directly into steel.

Copper—Production of copper at mines in the US totaled 98,500 tons in January, virtually unchanged from December, the Bureau of Mines reports. Smelter and refinery output from domestic and foreign primary materials decreased 7 and 4 percent, respectively, while production of refined copper by primary and secondary plants from secondary materials rose 18 percent.

Imports of unmanufactured copper rose from 32,300 to 61,800 tons, the largest since January 1960. Receipts of blister copper were more than double those in December and were the largest since the Mines reports commenced in 1952. Exports of refined copper the chief export class, rose 6 percent in January.

Purchased copper-base scrap consumed in the US in January totaled 86,800 tons, up 6 percent from December, the Bureau of Mines reports. Consumption at brass mills rose 12 percent and at primary producers 6 percent, holding virtually unchanged at secondary smelters, Mines notes.

Mercury—Sales continued at a fair

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Tin—Market was strong, the price of Straits slipping ⅛c. to $1.04⅝ a pound, spot, Thursday.

Heavy Chemical Briefs

ALUMINUM RISE CHARTED: Aluminum consumption in thirty-three selected countries increased approximately 70 percent in a recent seven-year period, Business & Defense Services Administration reports. The study showed a rise from 5.8 billion pounds in 1953 to 9.8 billion in 1959. The US used 4.8 billion pounds in 1959, up 50 percent from 1953.

ANTI-CORROSION CONFAB: Two research scientists of the metallurgical laboratories of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation have been invited to join specialists from sixteen other countries in presenting papers at the first international congress on metallic corrosion, to be held at the Imperial College of Science & Technology in London, England, on April 10-15.

DENSE, STEADY SILICA: Another discovery of coesite, the dense and highly stable form of silica, has been made in rock samples from a crater near Al Hadide, in east central Saudi Arabia, the Department of Interior reports.

ELECTRON BEAM FURNACE: Stauffer Chemical Company's metals division has sold a 300 KW electron beam furnace to Union Carbide Corporation for joint development by Union Carbide Metals Company and Haynes Stellite Company; both are Carbide divisions. Capacity is 20,000 pounds a month.

INJURY RATE DOWN: The frequency rate of chemical plant injuries due to in-plant accidents declined from 3.38 per million man hours worked in 1959 to 3.19 per million in 1960, Manufacturing Chemists' Association reports. The best showing: 2.98 per million in 1958.

Nat'l Distillers Signs Plan For Bridgeport Brass Pact

National Distillers & Chemical Corporation, New York, and Bridgeport Brass Company, Bridgeport, Conn., have signed a formal plan and agreement covering the proposed merger of the two companies announced in January.

The merger proposal will be submitted to stockholders of both companies for final approval at their annual meetings. The National Distillers annual meeting will be held on June 14, with stockholders of record on April 25 entitled to vote on the merger. The Bridgeport Brass meeting will also be on June 14, with April 17 set as the record date.

The merger proposal provides for Bridgeport to be merged into National, with National exchanging 1.35 shares of its common stock for each share of Bridgeport common.

Uranium Dioxide Pellets Ordered from Mallinckrodt

The nuclear division of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., has signed a contract to furnish approximately 25,000 pounds of enriched uranium dioxide pellets for use in the actual core loading of the Pathfinder Atomic Power Plant.

Pathfinder is now being constructed near Sioux Falls, S. D., by Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Minn., as prime contractor for Northern States Power Company, owner and operator of the plant.

The Mallinckrodt nuclear unit will ship the uranium pellets to the M&C nuclear products group of Metals & Controls Inc., Attleboro, Mass., a corporate division of Texas Instruments, Inc., where they will be fabricated into fuel elements and delivered to Pathfinder for installation.

Methyl Methacrylate

—Continued from page 4

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W. R. Grace & Co.'s Davison Chemical Division offers a traveling kit displaying its complete line of containers and indicating devices for **silica gel dessicants.** The kit is intended for use by Davison distributors and their representatives, and independent packaging specialists and packaging managers of large consuming companies. Applications for the kit may be made to Davison at Baltimore 3, Md.

Niagara Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation has issued two new brochures on its pesticide tradenamed "Ethion." Copies of "Ethion Controls Onion Maggot" and "Ethion for Better Beans" are available on request to the company at Department A, Middleport, N. Y.

Latest in the series of **safety guides** published by Manufacturing Chemists' Association is pamphlet SG-7, entitled "Recommended Safe Practices and Procedures—Storage and Handling of Shock and Impact Sensitive Materials," covering all such materials except those classified as explosives. Copies are available from the association at 1825 Connecticut avenue, N. W. Washington 9, D. C. The pamphlet urges that definite areas of responsibility be spelled out and posted in order that only those authorized and educated in safe handling procedures have access to the sensitive materials.

Union Carbide Plastics Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, has issued a booklet on the technics of **vinyl solution coating formulation technics.** Copies of "Bakelite Vinyl Resins for Solution Coatings" are available from the company at 270 Park avenue, New York 17. Included in the booklet are two tables listing the pigments and dyes suitable for tinting vinyl finishes.

A technical bulletin on the formulation and use of insulating varnishes based on "Dapon" diallyl phthalate resins has been made available by Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation. Copies of the bulletin (No. 32) are available on request to the company's "Dapon" department at 161 East 42nd street, New York 17.

Chemical Lawyers

—Continued from page 3

copies retained by the companies in their files.

They also argue that they could subpoena the basic data from which the Census reports are prepared, but copies of the Census reports would be more convenient and less time consuming.

When the completed questionnaires are received by the Census Bureau from manufacturers, reporting production, sales, shipments, and other vital information for total Census records, the reports are stamped "confidential and only sworn Census employes will have access to it." It is also noted that it "cannot be used for purposes of taxation, investigation or regulation."

The Census Bureau, which has been fighting the FTC on the issue, feels that it would be a breach of confidence to release the reports to another agency as well as being contrary to the intent of congress.

FTC and the Justice Department lawyers, however, believe that the Census Bureau has no authority to withhold the reports from other regulatory agencies.

Industry sources fear that if the FTC is finally upheld in the Supreme Court, the integrity of the Census reports will be thrown in doubt in the future. While not participating in the cases directly, chemical industry lawyers have been watching developments with much interest.

Oral Contraceptive for Men Is Identified as Sterling's

The oral contraceptive drug for men recently reported by the Cornell University School of Medicine (OPD 3/27/61) is a discovery of Sterling Drug Company, New York.

In a statement clarifying the origin of the compound, a spokesman for Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, Sterling's research arm, notes that "WIN-18446" has been under investigation since January 1959.

Six recognized specialists in this field, including Dr. John MacLeod, of the Cornell School of Medicine, are now working with it, the statement adds.

"At this point of investigation it is not known whether a practical product will develop from the compound; yet the results are sufficiently encouraging to stimulate continued investigation of "WIN-18446" and related compounds," Sterling says.

Scientists of the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute are reported to have discovered the drug's antispermatogenic properties during a routine investigation of amebacides.

Drug Antitrust Trial

—Continued from page 4

brought by the Department of Justice against pharmaceutical groups. APhA contends that this improperly relegates pharmacy to trade status.

Mr. Hanson has now been entered as co-counsel in Arizona, Idaho and Utah, as well as in the criminal and civil actions in Northern California.

The government has agreed to extend the time for answering or otherwise pleading to the charges in Idaho and Utah until June 1. The Arizona case is now at issue and is waiting the setting of a trial date.

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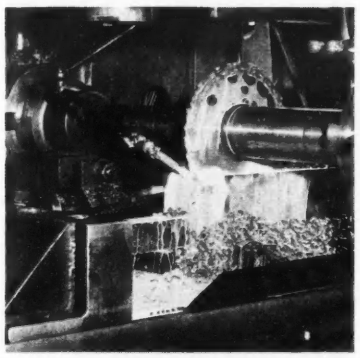

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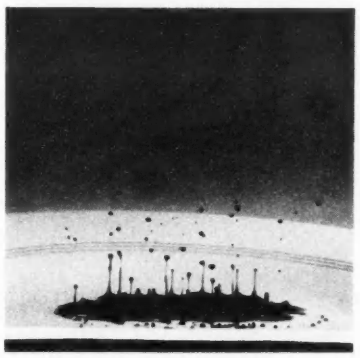

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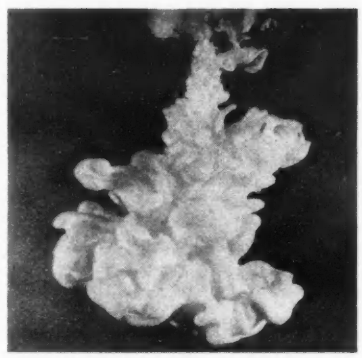

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The organizations whose products are listed above are all subsidiaries and divisions of Witco Chemical Company, Inc. Together they represent sources for a unique range of surface-active products for industrial, agricultural and domestic applications. Further information on each group of products is available in our brochures:

Please indicate which meets with your interest—we will be happy to forward it immediately.

- ▶ "Sonneborn Purified Petroleum Sulfonates,"
- ▶ "Ultra Surface Active Agents and Their Applications,"
- ▶ "Emcol Surface Active Agents."

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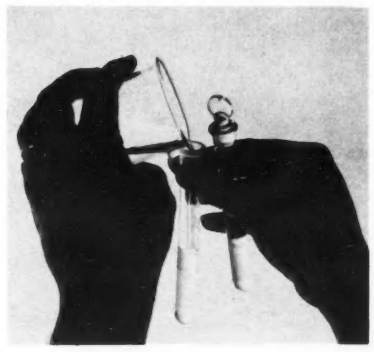
How well does your oil pass the acid test?

Here is a demonstration of the U.S.P. Acid Test for measuring the extent to which a mineral oil has been freed of unsaturated and aromatic hydrocarbons. As you can see, the concentrated sulfuric acid in contact with Sonneborn's fully refined white mineral oil (left) remains clear and colorless. The oil on the right has turned black—typifying the presence of impurities.



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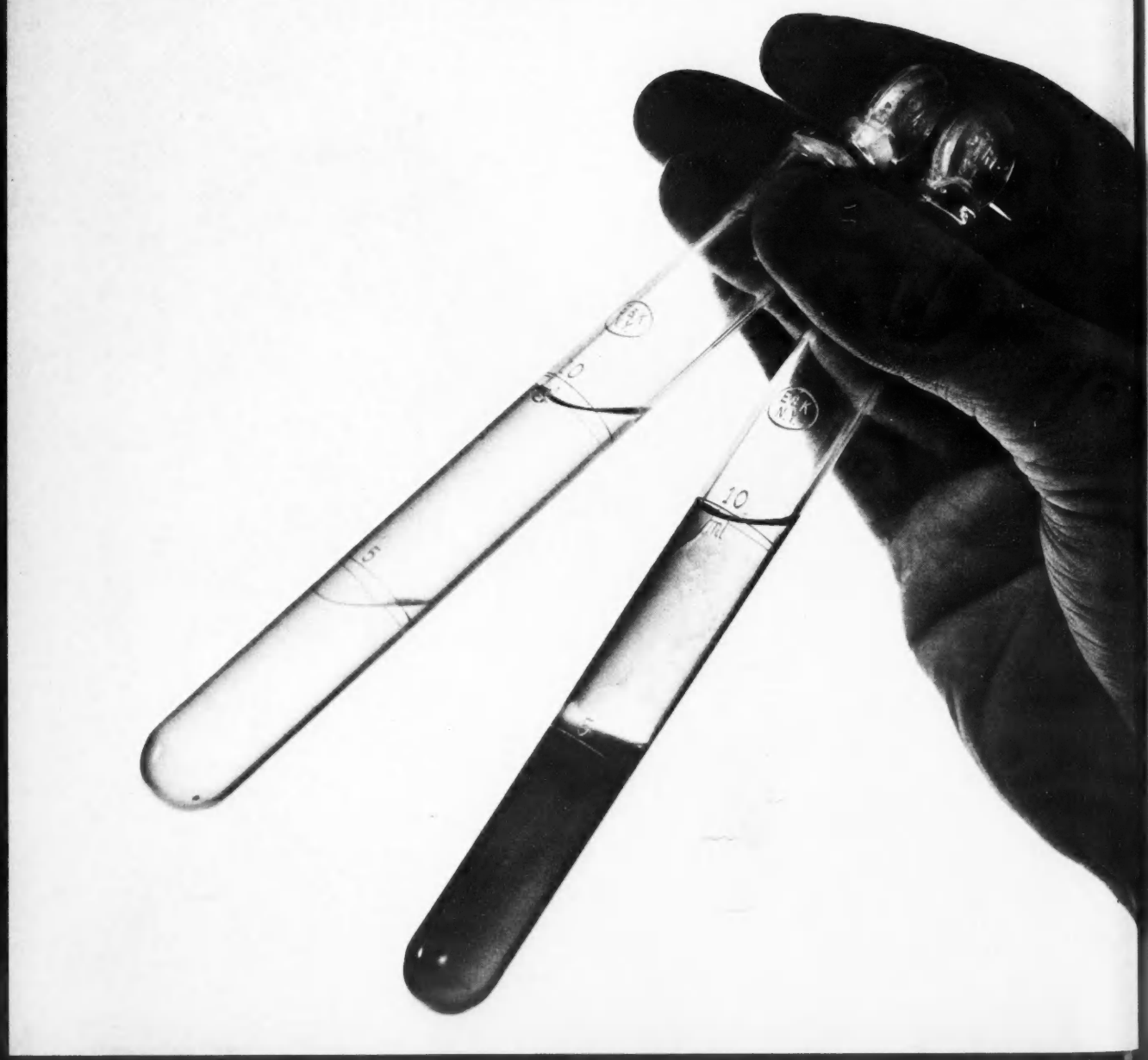


Pauley Joined by Conoco In Tidelands Oil Venture

Pauley Pan American Petroleum Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Pauley Petroleum, Inc., and Continental Oil Company have signed an agreement whereby Continental will join with Pauley in the March 5, 1949, contract with Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex) for the exploration and drilling of the tidelands in a part of the Bay of Campeche, Mexico.

Operations will be continued by Pauley Pan American Petroleum Company operating under the name of CIMA.

Pemex's new Santa Anna field is now being developed in the offshore area. The field has eight wells producing in excess of the capacity of the existing pipe line which is limited to 5,300 barrels per day, according to Pemex. A second pipe line, capable of delivering 35,000 barrels per day is presently under construction.

Rohm & Haas Is Offering Dispersing Agent for Paper

Commercial availability of an improved dispersing agent for use in paper production is coming from Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia. This product, known as "Tamol SN," is described chemically as the neutral salt of a complex, condensed organic acid. It is an improved grade of "Tamol N," a dispersing agent which has long been used in many industries.

"Tamol SN" is supplied as a light tan powder and is reported to be outstanding both for its unusually light color and for its fine particle size. Because of its finely divided form, "Tamol SN" is said to go into solution quite rapidly; yet it has been found non-dusting in plant application.

Water Pollution Control

—*Continued from page 4*

projects now fixed at $250,000 or 30 percent, whichever is smaller.

The $100 million annual contribution for ten years proposed by Mr. Ribicoff is a compromise between the $75 million annual figure in the Kerr bill and the Blatnik provision for $125 million of annual grants.

The administration's willingness to change the grants formula, however, would go even beyond the Blatnik proposal. HR 4036 proposes raising the federal ante to only $600,000 for a single project and retaining the percentage at 30 percent.

The one area where the chemical industry and Mr. Ribicoff saw eye to eye was in opposition to a provision in the Blatnik bill for a $25 million fund to help financially-depressed communities claiming an inability to meet even the 70-30 percent matching formula.

Mr. Ribicoff said the $25 million kitty might provide an incentive to municipalities to hold off building abatement facilities until federal pressures became too great.

It is generally agreed by observers that the Blatnik bill, when introduced, was in the nature of a trial balloon to test out industry and administration sentiment, and to find out how far they might be willing to go in strengthening the existing water pollution control law. It is anticipated that a measure along the lines of the Ribicoff recommendations will emerge from the house committee and be offered to the house for passage.

Goodrich-Gulf, German Firm Swap Know-How on Rubber

Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, has just concluded a technical know-how exchange on the subject of stereo-specific rubbers, both cis-polyisoprene and cis-polybutadiene, with Chemische Werke Huels, of Marl, West Germany.

The companies will exchange information including "laboratory and pilot plant data, process design data, plant design data and manufacturing know-how" useful in the design and operation of a plant for the production of stereo-specific rubbers as well as test data useful in sales promotion.

Pentachlor Plus Gas

—*Continued from page 5*

of the wood-preserving division in Orrville, Ohio.

Koppers says that through use of the new process "it is possible to achieve the cleanest surface and the deepest penetration of any wood-preserving process yet devised."

During the processing, the chlorophenol is placed in the wood as a dry, crystalline salt. Approximately 0.3 pounds of preservative are deposited for each cubic foot of wood processed.

The preservative is essentially non-soluble in water and therefore cannot be leached. It has a very low vapor pressure, and consequently evaporates at an extremely slow rate.

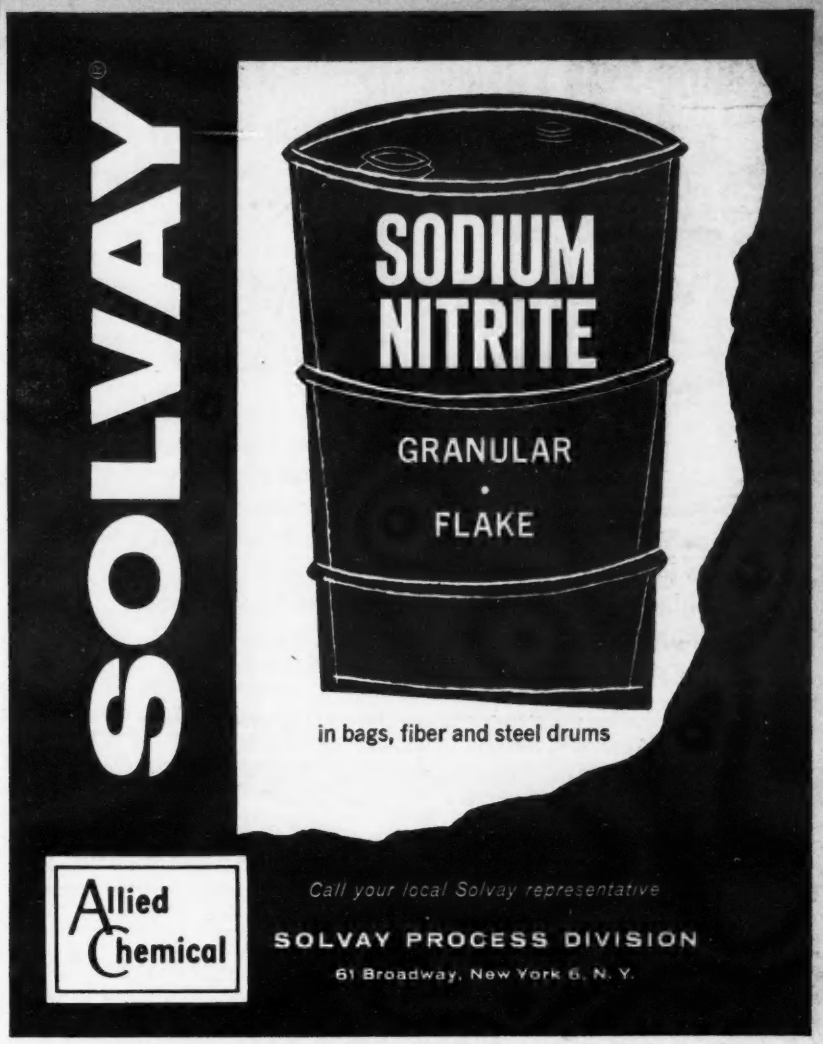
"Cellon" treatment, says Koppers, leaves the wood unchanged in color or weight, in size, in strength, in workability and in glueability. It can be readily clean-finished or painted and the treated wood is quite resistant to termites and decay. The treatment does not leach and does not require re-kiln drying, Koppers adds.

Int'l Nickel's Potential

—*Continued from page 7*

erating station of the Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board, on the Nelson river fifty-three miles to the northeast.

There are at present 1,800 employees in the plant. This figure will increase soon to 2,300. The town of Thompson has been planned to accommodate a population of 8,000 with provision for expansion.



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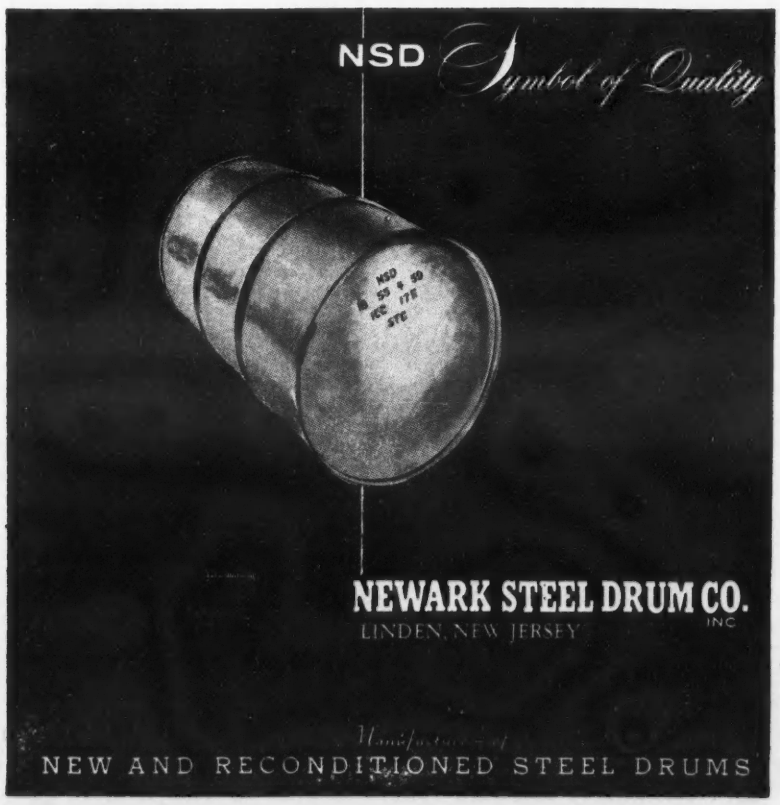
GENERAL OFFICES: Dwight Bldg., Kansas City 5, Missouri
DISTRICT SALES OFFICES: 575 Lexington Avenue, New York City; First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Illinois



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Wyandotte's Carbose series includes five grades of CMC. There are grades to improve detergency in formulated syndets and soaps . . . to impart film-forming, thickening and adhesive characteristics . . . to give suspending and protective colloid action . . . and a special grade for drilling muds. Write for more information.

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Aliphatic Organics

Organic chemicals business is decidedly better. March sales, according to preliminary totals, represent a "marked improvement" over February volume, and indicate to some trade people that the anxiously-awaited upturn is at last under way. Thinking is, in fact, that if demand continues at the current or slightly swifter pace through April, prospects for an overall good second quarter are ex-

cellent. This, in turn, would mean the end of the recession, which several sources feel has been overstated and overemphasized since pre-election days by the Kennedy forces.

Viewed in retrospect, the rise in sales during January, heralded at the time because of the poor performance of the two preceding months, probably reflected inventory-replacement buying. It's doubtful, however, that this was the situation in March.

Chemical marketers, queried by OPD last week, were in general agreement that consumers' stocks are relatively low and that recent purchases have gone into consuming channels.

Producers of many of the large-volume chemicals are still unhappy, however, about depressed prices. They frankly admit they need more money to escape the cost-price squeeze, also admit that chances for price increases are pretty slim. Excess capacity and an abundance of supply are today's major marketing considerations apparently, and, despite improved demand, markets are overcrowded and highly competitive even at existing price levels.

April 1 Price Advances

Ethyl silicate, 5c. per lb.
a-D-Methyl glucoside, 2c. per lb.
Vinyl chloride monomer, .05c. per lb.

Understandably disquieting, therefore, was the announcement last fortnight that there would be a new producer of glycerine by this time next year. As the spokesman for a firm already in the business puts it: "We need competition like a hole in the head."

Since the beginning of the year, there's been considerable price activity. A few specialty chemicals, such as calcium and sodium propionates, dextrine and a-d-methyl glucoside have been advanced but, in general, the trend has been downward.

Acetone—Demand for acetone trended upward in March, after a generally slow February, according to reports received from the trade last week. There is general agreement on several other points as well. First, supplies are fully adequate; second, the market is highly competitive; and, third, price, while not particularly stable, is likely to remain at the official level indefinitely.

There has been, of course, talk not only of a price reduction but also of a price advance. Reliable sources have usually dismissed both rumors as totally unfounded and mere wishful thinking on the part of consumers, in the first instance, and marketers of the product, in the second. But while an April 1 increase has been ruled out, there is still the possibility of a price cut at some future date.

Carbon Disulfide—The tankcar quote on carbon disulfide was revised April 1. Formerly 5.20c. a pound delivered, it is now 4½c. a pound f.o.b. plant, freight equalized, in line with shipping terms for drum quantities. The action is apparently intended to widen producers' profit margins, hit not only by ever-rising freight costs but also by the concession given earlier to tankcar buyers.

Production of carbon disulfide in 1960 is estimated at 522,388,333 pounds, approximately 40 million pounds below the '59

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 1, 1960
130.53	130.53	130.49	132.54

For Current Prices see page 9

level. The loss could reflect the highly competitive tire cord market where nylon continues to make inroads.

Late last year, rayon cord manufacturers, caught in the cost-price squeeze, posted higher prices seemingly as the only way-out.

Glycerine—Crude glycerine prices have gone lower. Last week, according to reports from several sources, imported as well as domestic soaplye was available at about 14c. a pound while saponification could be had for about 15c. a pound. That some trading was being conducted a below these levels is quite likely, however.

Foreign crude now coming in here was contracted for many months ago, reportedly, and at present there are few new offers and little if any buying.

The consensus is that refined and synthetic glycerine markets are decidedly more active than they were earlier this year.

Confirming an oft-heard rumor, a major chemicals producer last fortnight announced it was building a 50-million-pound-a-year glycerine and related polyols facility just south of Wilmington, Del., at its existing plant site.

The new unit will utilize a process involving both hydrogenation and hydrogenolysis of carbohydrate raw material. Initially this will be molasses but later, if economically feasible, other products may be used, the firm said.

Trade sources were a bit surprised that a molasses process would be installed at this time, considering that an embargo on Cuban material is not unlikely.

One observer — usually well-informed and reliable—figured that about 40 percent of the plant's output would be glycerine. Of this, he added, the firm could use up to 5 million pounds a year internally.

Hydroxyethyl Cellulose — Prices for hydroxyethyl cellulose have been revised by both manufacturers. All grades excepting the highest viscosity (15,000 cps.) are now 10c. a pound lower than former schedules.

The initiator of the action set March 15 as the effective date; however, word of the change was not received until several days later. In the meantime, a competitor disclosed that it was putting up a multi-million-pound plant at Hopewell, Va.

Although the firm refused to be more specific, interested observers figured the plant as a 5-million-pound-a-year project initially, double that amount if demand rises as expected.

Current industry capacity for hydroxyethyl cellulose is estimated at 7 million pounds a year. Uses are many and varied, including paints, adhesives, binders, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, petroleum, roofing tile, inks and printing pastes, and ceramics.

All grades of the chemical except the highest viscosity (15,000 cps.), which is

Aliphatics Foreign Trade: January

Exports of selected industrial aliphatic organics for the months of January 1961 and December 1960, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		January	*December*
Acetone	lbs.	807,732	1,138,575
Alcohols, including, glycols, n.e.c.	lbs.	5,547,447	12,047,768
Butyl acetate	lbs.	1,438,747	2,666,045
Butyl alcohol	lbs.	4,199,959	6,599,877
Carbon bisulfide	lbs.	236,050	191,200
Carbon tetrachloride	lbs.	18,458	760,200
Ethyl alcohol	gals.	4,928	1,720
Ethylene glycol	lbs.	447,795	4,892,561
Formaldehyde, 40 percent solution	lbs.	903,030	809,800
Glycerine, crude and refined	lbs.	695,230	3,074,880
Methyl alcohol	gal.	3,373,654	5,136,251
Propyl alcohol	lbs.	251,165	540,764

Maybe Eastman has a better method

Got a production problem? Does it involve the manufacture of a compound that's not generally available in the quantity or purity you require? Then consider this. We are equipped for and experienced in synthesis on a custom basis for quantities in the larger-than-laboratory-but-less-than-tankcar range. For information about this service, or a quotation, write *Distillation Products Industries,* Eastman Organic Chemicals Department, Rochester 3, N. Y.

DPi

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Aliphatic Organics

10c. a pound higher, are now quoted at this schedule: 20,000 pounds or more, 74c. a pound; 2,000 to 19,999 pounds, 79c. a pound; 100 to 1,999 pounds, 83c. a pound; and smaller quantities, 93c. a pound.

The lower prices reflect greater demand and resulting production economies, according to a spokesman for the initiating firm. And while this explanation is more than a little trite, it seems reasonable in light of the capacity boost set by a competitor.

Molasses—Markets for feeding cane molasses were steady during the week ended March 21. Demand, Agricultural Marketing Service reports, was slow to moderate—normal for the season—and prompt orders constituted almost all trading.

Neither sellers nor buyers seemed anxious to book for forward deliveries, and, according to AMS, this indicated divergent opinions on future prices.

Sugar beet growers expect to increase acreage about 11 percent in 1961. This would mean a record 1.1 million acres planted to sugar beets, as compared with 976,800 acres in 1960 and the average planting of 868,290 acres.

Following six years of restrictions, acreage allotments were lifted for the 1961 crop early this year. Now, the limiting factor is a potential shortage of water for irrigation in Utah, the Malheur county area of Oregon, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado.

Trade reports indicate the harvesting of sugar cane in Florida will continue through April. The season's total harvest of cane may be slightly less than last year, according to market sources.

Sorbitol—There will be three companies in this business shortly. Last fortnight, a firm which has been involved primarily in the importing and exporting of chemicals disclosed that it planned to turn manufacturer, its first project being a sorbitol plant somewhere in the midwest. At present, an estimated 90 million pounds of sorbitol capacity are available.

Tetrahydrofurfuryl Alcohol — A 6c. a pound reduction, April 1, set the tankcar price of tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol at 25c. a pound, delivered east of Denver, Colo.

Production economies, resulting from greater sales volume, made possible the price cut, the fourth since 1953, the manufacturer stated.

Schedule for furfural alcohol was also revised April 1. Drum prices were cut 1c. a pound and the tankcar quotation was converted from delivered to f.o.b. works.

Vinyl Chloride Monomer — A leading producer of vinyl chloride monomer informed contract customers last fortnight of an upcoming price increase. Beginning April 1 and continuing through the quarter, according to the firm's announcement, the price will be 8.96c. a pound, f.o.b. works, freight equalized with competitive points.

Since December, a competitor producer of the chemical has quoted at 8.91c. a pound, same terms. This was virtually the only schedule available for publication as other major makers professed to marketing arrangements that precluded spot quotations.

Queried by OPD last week, the firm that has been quoting at 8.91c. a pound said it was posting the higher schedule.

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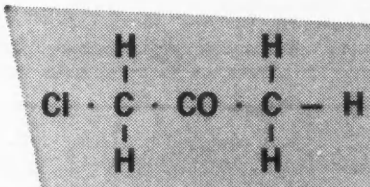

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See page 130—1961 Chemical Materials Catalog
See page 73—1961 Buyer's Guide Issue

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Aliphatic Organics

This amounts to a slight reversal in pricing policy for the firm has steadily reduced prices since mid-1960.

On October 15, it dropped the quote to 11.3c. a pound from the previous 12½c. listing, and then on December 20, it established the 8.91c. a pound price.

Precisely what provoked not only a price change but, even more surprising an official announcement, is purely a speculative matter. One source close to the market feels that a resumption of demand, following a generally slow period, may have been a consideration.

P&G Research Center Is Planned for Belgium

Procter & Gamble Company plans to build a research and technical services center in Brussels, Belgium, to service the firm's expanding activities in continental Europe.

The first unit of the research center is expected to be completed during the summer of 1962. Over 200 scientists, technicians and other personnel will be employed shortly after the first unit is completed. Future development will be determined by the growth of Procter & Gamble's business on the continent, company officials say.

NASA Contract to Stauffer

Anderson Chemical Division of Stauffer Chemical Company Weston, Mich., has been awarded a study contract by the National Aeronautics & Space Administration to develop and synthesize special film forming polymers for potential use in absorptive-emissive pigmented coatings for space environment applications. This program is under the technical administration of the George C. Marshall Space Center in Huntsville, Ala.

Kefauver Charged Up

—Continued from page 7

terfeit drug hearings would be held before now, but committee plans had to be changed when its chief counsel, Paul Rand Dixon, was selected for appointment as chairman of the Federal Trade Committee.

Also, it is reported that chairman Lister Hill of the senate labor committee and some of his members feel that the Kefauver committee is gong beyond its jurisdiction in getting into the matter of drug counterfeiting—an area that is assigned by the senate rules to the labor committee.

Chemico Awarded Contract For Canadian Alum Plant

Chemical Construction Corporation has been awarded a contract for the design and engineering of an "iron free" liquid alum plant for Border Chemical Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Canada.

The new plant, which is expected to be completed by June, is to be located in Springfield Trascona, Manitoba, and will be capable of producing ninety tons a day of liquid alum.

Border presently operates a fifty-ton-a-day Chemico contact sulfuric acid plant, which went on stream in 1960, and also a copper sulfate plant.

DuPont's '63 Methanol Goal

—Continued from page 5

Lakes area from its Orange methanol facility, from which methanol is barged to Chicago and other terminals at Bay City, Mich.; Toledo, Ohio, and North Tonawanda, N. Y.

DuPont's other plants include a formaldehyde and paint plant at Toledo, and other installations at Cleveland, Cincinnati and Circleville, all Ohio.

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Petroleum Derivatives

White mineral oils, USP and technical grades, and petrolatums have been increased in price across the board by a major producer. Effective April 1 all grades of mineral oils advanced 5 cents per gallon while petrolatums and trough greases increased ½ cent a pound for all containers from one-pound tins to tank-cars and trucks. Other producers indicate that l.t.l. prices for petrolatum will be a minimum of ¾ cent a pound more in certain areas due to freight differentials. The increases in the domestic market follow only a month after similar advances in the export price schedule. At that time producers cited rapidly multiplying costs as the reason for the break in the longstanding quotations for white mineral oils and petrolatums. Please note that the April 1 price increases will not be reflected in OPD's Current Market Quotations until the issue of April 10. No other changes were noted as the second quarter began. Prices for aromatic solvents remained fairly stable throughout the first quarter. Benzene sold at contract price but spot sales commanded premiums. Toluene fluctuated in areas where cokeoven material was available but soon settled down. Export market was quite active at high prices. Xylene price, particularly in the midwest, took on a highly competitive aspect as reduced auto and appliance production through much the quarter cut deeply into demand for solvents. Calls for orthoxylene buoyed the product in general, however, as the fraction was in good demand for use in phthalic anhydride production.

Aliphatic solvents pursued a routine course with seasonal adjustments taking place in mineral spirits and vm&p naphtha. Cleaners naphtha and Stoddard solvent were faced with the spectre of competition from coin-operated dry cleaning machines which made great strides toward commercial application. Waxes remained stable although polyethylene bottles and containers continued to pose a threat.

Going into the second quarter trade observers are beginning to exhibit a mild optimism. Hopes are expressed that the worst of the recession is over and that Spring will spread its usual rejuvenating effects throughout the trade.

Crude oil production was unchanged in the week ended March 17 while crude runs decreased according to reports received by API from the industry.

Daily average crude runs to stills was 8,043,000 bbls., a drop of 221,000 bbls. from the previous week's average.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 31, 1960
103.74	103.74	103.74	103.82

For Current Prices see page **9**

Aromatic Solvents

Benzene—Material is still reported on the short side by most producers.

Demand has not diminished to any extent and, in fact, appears headed for an increase as auto production starts to pick up in anticipation of the usual Spring burst of activity.

Styrene production is also thought to be ready for acceleration after a slide of nine months duration.

The Gulf area continues to absorb most of the ready production.

Aliphatic Solvents

Cleaners Naphtha—The announcement that a chemical company has come up with an improved dry cleaning compound for coin operated machines hasn't got producers of traditional cleaning fluids panicked—yet.

The new compound is said by the maker to cut cleaning time from forty-five minutes down to fifteen. Besides being non-flammable and able to clean wtihout odor, the safety level of vapor concentration is claimed to be much greater.

Although the coin machines are bound to take some chunk of the business away from traditional cleaning fluids at first, if only through the novelty of the affair, some trade sources believe there are several drawbacks to the enterprise which will keep the coin machines from becoming too heavily competitive with cleaners naphtha, Stoddard solvent and perchlor.

For one thing, sources say, the quality of the coin machine cleaning job may not meet the standards consumers have come to expect from retail stores. Then, too, difficult cleaning problems such as pleats, ruffles, etc., may not be satisfactorily handled on an automated basis. One disastrous experience would be enough to destroy consumer confidence, sources believe.

As for the danger of new cleaning fluids invading the retail field, there seems little chance of it. Most small neighborhood stores could ill-afford a changeover of equipment while most large volume chains prefer perchlor. At any rate, price of cleaners naphtha, Stoddard solvent and perchlor are believed to be considerably below new fluids being developed primarily for coin operated machines.

Hexane—March sales of hexane to mills for oils extraction are reported to be far off from previous months.

In fact, the first three months of 1961 have seen sales in a slide due to unsettled conditions in the soyabean market.

First came increased price supports for beans. Supports were raised from $1.85 a bushel to $2.30 a bushel for the '61 crop which will come in later this year.

Then the export market dropped off. One reaon for the decline was the tact that Spain, which was authorized to buy 150,000 bushels of soyabeans valued at $28.5 million, withdrew from the market temporarily because prices were considered too high. Only late last week did Spain come back into the market for 25,000 tons.

Result of this action was that soyabean producers decided to hold crop off the market until demand picked up. Domestic prices consequently started to climb as the volume of the crush decreased.

In January, for example, 1,130,000 short tons of beans were received at the mills. In February the total dropped to 843,200 short tons. Actual crush declined from 1,149,800 short tons in January to 1,019,000 short tons in February. Figures for March are expected to reveal even lower totals according to trade sources.

Upshot has been that with declining crush some mills have temporarily closed down awaiting pickup in demand. Hexane producers have suffered accordingly with their sales following the downward curve of the crush.

LPG's

Sales of lpg in 1960 were up 10.5 percent from 1959. Increase is estimated at 941 million gallons to bring total 1960 sales to 9,860 million gallons. Previoous year's increase was 19.5 percent.

Chemical manufacturing consumption of lpg for 1960 is estimated at 3,031 million gallons, an increase of 20 percent and the greatest percentage gain of any category. Approximately one-third of total chemical usage consisted of ethane and ethylene.

Synthetic rubber use of lpg in 1960 was approximately 550 million gallons, up 7 percent from 1959. Previous year's growth was 38.2 percent. Normal butane and butylenes were the principle products going into rubber components.

Crude Oil Stocks Climb

Domestic and foreign crude petroleum stocks at the close of the week ended March 18 were 2,949,000 bbls. higher than at the end of the preceding week.

Week ended March 18—235,020,000 bbls.

Preceding week—232,288,000 bbls.

This increase comprises an increase of 1,753,000 bbls. in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 1,196,000 bbls. of foreign crude.

(Source: Bureau of Mines)

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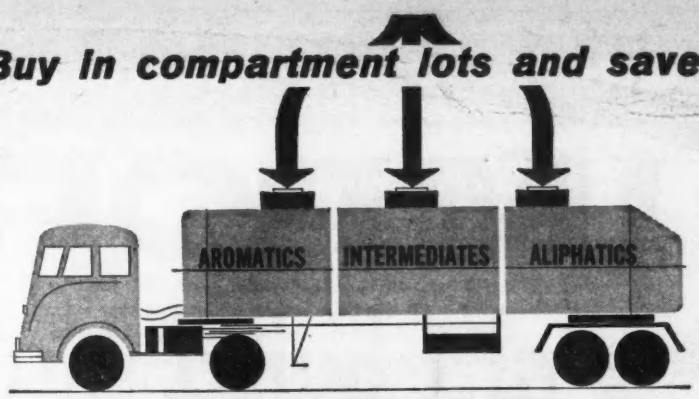

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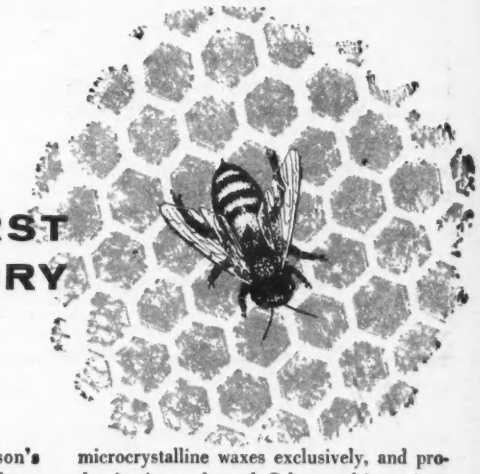

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ALUMINUM POWDER—5 dms, Hamilton Forwarding Co, Hamburg
AMBER OIL—4 dms, Peter Andrea Corp, Puerto Cortes
2 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Puerto Cortes
2 dms, Meer Corp, Puerto Cortes
m-AMINOPHENOL—34 dms, Kaufman & Vinson, Kobe
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—15 dms, American Agricultural Chemical Co, Glasgow
95 dms, BASF Inc, Rotterdam
375 cs, BASF Inc, Bremen
ANILINE DYES—95 dms, Sandoz Inc, Bremerhaven
50 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
30 dms, Sandoz Inc, Havre
20 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
16 dms, Carbic Hoechst Corp, Rotterdam
21 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
33 dms, Bremerhaven
ANIMAL CHARCOAL—1,000 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Glasgow
ANISE SEED—200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Malaga
ANNATTO SEED—314 bgs, Dorf International, Kingston
100 bgs, H Kohnstamm & Co, Kingston
250 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
ANTIMONY REGULUS—595 cs, Metalchemical Corp, Rijeka
750 cs, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—200 bgs, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Port Sudan
511 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Port Sudan
450 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Port Sudan
ARROWROOT—4,500 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, St Vincent
ARSENIC—99 bbls, L J Buck, Gothenburg
ARSENIC TRIOXIDE—766 dms, American Firstoline Corp, Marseille
AZOBENZENE—8 dms, Plant Products Corp, London
BARIUM CHLORIDE—350 bgs, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Trieste
BARIUM SULFATE—337 cs, Picker x-Ray Corp, London
30 dms, Marseille
BASIL LEAVES—10 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille
BAUXITE RESIDUE—672 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Liverpool
BEESWAX—42 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
25 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
100 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Valparaiso
60 bgs, Import Corp, Talcahuano
290 bgs, International Commodities Corp, Valparaiso
45 bgs, Baldini & Co, Tampico
304 bags, Lobito
146 bgs, Tampico
46 bgs, Puerto Plata
BENZOSULFIMIDE—20 dms, Cosmos Shipping Co, Yokohama
BERBERIS ROOT—74 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
BERGAMOT OIL—20 cs, Tombarel Products Corp, Messina
16 cs, Grace National Bank, Messina
4 cs, Messina
BLEACHING POWDER—500 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—10 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Manaus
BRASS POWDER—10 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
BRONZE POWDER—110 dms, Hamilton Forwarding Co, Hamburg
15 dms, Allied Manufacturing Co, Hamburg
15 dms, Crescent Bronze Powder Co, Hamburg
25 dms, Crescent Bronze Powder Co, Bremen
BUTTONLAC—50 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Calcutta
CALCIUM CARBONATE—600 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
400 bgs, S S Stafford Inc, Liverpool
CALCIUM GLUCONATE—60 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
CALCIUM PHOSFATE—30 dms, Roussel Corp, Marseille
CAMPHOR OIL—10 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Keelung
CAMPHOR POWDER—50 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kobe
CAMPHORIC ACID—2 kgs, Liverpool
CANDELILLA WAX—626 bgs, Tampico
CAPRIC ACID—6 dms, Balfour Guthrie, Liverpool
CARAWAY OIL—9 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—150 bgs, J B Downing & Co, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
50 bgs, D Rosen, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Hoger Corp, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE—40 dms, Genoa
CARBOXYMETHYL CELLULOSE—440 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Gothenburg
209 bgs, Uddeholm Ltd, Gothenburg
CARDAMOM SEED—85 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—591 bgs, N American Cocoa Trading Co, Salvador
100 bgs, Latina Trading Co, Salvador
133 bgs, Frank B Ross, Salvador
CASEIN—3,000 bgs, J R Spellacy, Melbourne
1,000 bgs, P A Dunkel, Gdynia
CASSIA—125 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Saigon
375 bls, R J Spitz, Saigon
267 bls, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Rotterdam
259 bls, J F Frank, Rotterdam
315 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—200 tons, H J Baker & Bro, Salvador
250 tons, Salvador
CELERY SEED—86 bgs, K H Landes & Co, Bombay
85 bgs, K H Landes & Co, Marseille
CETYL ALCOHOL—200 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
200 bgs, A & S Corp, Yokohama
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,200 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Naples
CHLORAL HYDRATE—10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool
CHLORINATED RUBBER—200 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CHLOROFORM—6 dms, Beechams Products, Liverpool
CINNAMON QUILLS—25 bls, Curacao Trading Co, Colombo
52 bls, Fritzsche Bros, Colombo
10 bls, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—465 dms, George Uhe Co, Keelung
25 dms, Ludwig Mueller, Keelung
6 dms, Volkart Bros, Galle
25 dms, L A Champoa & Co, Keelung
25 dms, Irving Trust Co, Keelung
CLAY, BALL—1,674 bgs, United Claymines Corp, Avonmouth
CLAY, CHINA—1,344 bgs, Anglo American Clays Corp, Avonmouth
COBALT—44 dms, Ugine Industries, Marseille
COBALT SULFATE—220 dms, Advance International Ltd, London
COCONUT OIL—390 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
450 tons, Bank of America, Zamboanga
COPAIBA BALSAM—7 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Manaus
COPAL GUM—28 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
CORIANDER SEED—200 bgs, Casablanca
CORN OIL—420 tons, Corn Products Co, Rotterdam
CORN STARCH—200 bgs, Antwerp
100 bgs, Rotterdam
CUTTLEFISH BONE—50 cs, Lisbon
CYCLOGOL WAX—14 bgs, Evans Chemetics Inc, London
DAMMAR GUM—64 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
50 cs, O G Innes Corp, Bangkok
63 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
DEGRAS—26 dms, H A Gogarty, Yokohama
79 dms, H A Gogarty, Nagoya
20 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
DEXTRIN—230 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Bestick Adhesives Inc, Rotterdam
860 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
DILL SEED—80 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Bombay
DINA ACID—11 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
DUBOISIA MYOPOROIDES—42 bls, A W Fenton, Sydney
DYES, COALTAR—188 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
24 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Hamburg
EARTH COLORS—1,125 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
120 bgs, Antwerp
FERRIC SULFATE—50 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
FORMIC ACID—50 dms, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—128,568 bbls, Mobil Oil Co, Aruba
112,694 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Tampico
131,963 bbls, Signal Oil & Gas Co, Aruba
114,189 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
113,942 bbls, American Oil Co, Las Piedras
337,162 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
432,930 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Aruba
262,457 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Caripito
GELATIN—300 bgs, First National Boston, Hamburg
260 bgs, United Hat Fur Cutting Co, Leghorn
252 dms, M Corbett & Co, Marseille
250 cks, Havre
200 bgs, Antwerp
GERANIUM OIL—11 dms, Djibouti
4 cks, Havre
GHATTI GUM—69 bgs, P A Dunkel Marseille
GINGER—56 bgs Mincing Trading Corp, Kingston
120 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kingston
60 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kingston
112 bgs, A G Dunn, Kingston
320 bgs, K H Landes & Co, Cochin
216 bgs, Nigerian Commodity Co, Lagos
140 bgs, East India Trading Co, Alleppey
80 bgs, Alleppey
87 bgs, Freetown
GLUE—400 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
GLUE, HIDE—40 bgs, Miltenberg & Samton, London
GLUESTOCK—600 bls, A M Goldstein, Puerto Cabello
GLYCERINE—13 dms, Beechams Products, Liverpool
301 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
GLYOXAL—80 djns, Dr F Jonas, Marseille
GYPSUM—600 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
HEPTANOIC ACID—206 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
HEXACHLOROETHANE—272 bgs, Henley & Co, Hamburg
HYDROXYCITRONELLAL—1 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
ICTHAMMOL—4 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Hamburg
INVERTASE CONCENTRATE — 40 cs, White Stokes Co, Liverpool
IODINE, CRUDE—400 kgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Tocopilla
176 kgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Tocopilla
114 kgs, Mitsubishi Corp, Yokohama
30 kgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—11 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Port Limon
IRON BLUE—66 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
IRON OXIDE—40 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, London
100 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Oslo
1,103 bgs, Malaga
JAPAN WAX—110 bgs, Mitsubishi Corp, Yokohama
JUNIPER BERRIES—200 bgs, Split
KARAYA GUM—307 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
248 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
55 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—303 bgs, Lagos
LACTIC ACID—40 dms, Henley & Co, Hamburg
LACTOSE—45 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Mutchler Chemical Co, Rotterdam
30 dms, Mutchler Chemical Co, Rotterdam
LAUREL LEAVES—41 cs, Near East Co, Izmir
LAVANDIN OIL—5 cs, Coutin Associates, Marseille
10 cs, Charabot & Co, Marseille
LAVENDER OIL—2 cs, Coutin Associates, Marseille
LEMON OIL—1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Vera Cruz
15 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, London
LEMONGRASS OIL—24 dms, Maywood Chemical Works, Cochin
25 dms, Hoffman-La Roche Inc, Puerto Barrios
50 dms, Lo Curtos & Funk, Puerto Barrios
12 dms, A G Dunn, Cochin
LIME OIL—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
LITHARGE—60 dms, Imperial Color Chemical & Paper Corp, Vera Cruz
368 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LOCUST BEAN GUM—150 bgs, Meer Corp, Genoa
455 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
200 bgs, Lisbon
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—60 cks, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
MAGNESITE, DEADBURNT—1,000 tons, Split
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—25 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE—4 cs, Castrol Oils Inc, Liverpool
MAGNESIUM PEROXIDE—2 kgs, Beechams Products, Liverpool
MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE—50 dms, London
MANDARIN OIL—2 cs, Messina
MANGROVE BARK—756 bgs, Bowring & Co, Beira
1,130 bgs, National City Bank, Lourenco Marques
1,348 bgs, Mombasa
MATTE TEA—132 cs, S B Penick & Co, Paranagua
MELAMINE—40 bgs, European Chemical Co, Nagoya
MENTHOL—120 cs, American Far Eastern Syndicate, Santos
25 cs, Balfour Guthrie, Santos
100 cs, P A Dunkel, Santos
10 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Keelung
10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
30 dms, George Uhe Co, Marseille
25 dms, Marseille
6 dms, Cannes
50 cs, Keelung
MERCURY—50 flks, Leghorn Trading Co, Leghorn
250 flks, Koper
50 flks, Tampico
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—80 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Bremen
MUSTARD SEED—80 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Copenhagen
384 bgs, C Gulden, London
200 bgs, Gdynia
MYRRH GUM—40 bgs, Aden
NAPHTHALENE—800 bgs, Witco Chemical Co, Liverpool
400 bgs, Koppers Co, Liverpool
1,780 bgs, J M Forker, Liverpool
2,000 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Gdynia
1,000 bgs, Gdynia
6,056 bgs, Antwerp
NAPHTHENIC ACID—68 dms, Imperial Oil Ltd, Barranquilla
NICOTINE SULFATE—6 dms, J E Bernard, Liverpool
NUTMEG—125 bgs, R D Webb & Co, Rotterdam
74 bgs, J F Frank, Hamburg
25 bgs, K H Landes & Co, Port of Spain
OLEORESIN PAPRIKA—40 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Alicante
3 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Alicante
OLEYL ALCOHOL—15 dms, Vandergrift Co, Yokohama
OLIBANUM GUM—201 bgs, Meer Corp, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—297 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Malaga
96 dms, Mawer Gulden Annis Co, Barcelona
242 dms, Schroeder Bros, Seville
98 dms, Uddo & Taormina, Seville
50 dms, J Victori, Barcelona
75 dms, First National Detroit, Barcelona
349 dms, Uddo & Taormina, Malaga
138 dms, Unaune & Sons, Malaga
100 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Malaga
144 dms, M Derosa, San Feliu de Guixols
98 dms, Mawer Gulden Annis, San Feliu de Guixols
38 dms, Aroma Food Corp, San Feliu de Guixols
117 dms, Barcelona
OPIUM—100 chts, S B Penick & Co, Calcutta
100 cs, Merck & Co, Calcutta
ORANGE OIL, BITTER—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
OURICURY WAX—111 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Salvador
56 bgs, Frank B Ross, Salvador
8-OXYQUINOLINE—6 dms, Polychemical Lab, Rotterdam
PALM OIL—490 tons, Matadi
PALMAROSA OIL—2 dms, International Flavors & Fragrances Inc, Bombay
PALMKERNEL OIL—979 cs, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
200 tons, Matadi
PAPAIN—105 cs, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, J Rossi, Alicante
200 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Alicante
200 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
200 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Alicante
100 bgs, Gel Spice Co, Alicante
300 bgs, Sokol & Co, Rijeka
200 bgs, Asmus Bros, Rijeka
200 bgs, Griffith Lab, Rijeka
100 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Rijeka
1,200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Hamburg
300 bgs, J Raphael, Hamburg
200 bgs, Casablanca
PATCHOULI OIL—1 dm, Florasynth Lab, Singapore
10 cs, Tombarel Products Corp, Penang
16 cs, A Verley & Co, Penang
8 cs, A Chiris Co, Penang
PECTIN—126 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Delano Corp of America, Singapore
80 bgs, J H Elton, Singapore
280 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
420 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
160 bgs, C M van Sillevoldt, Singapore
160 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Alleppey
160 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Alleppey
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Calicut
160 bgs, George Uhe Co, Singapore
1,520 bgs, Singapore
1,040 bgs, Alleppey
PEPPER, RED—50 bgs, R T French, Kobe
220 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Yokohama
100 bgs, Louis Furth, Yokohama
200 bgs, Pacific Trading Co, Yokohama
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kobe
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Iskenderun
PEPPER, WHITE—100 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Belem
210 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
120 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
56 bgs, R J Spitz, Singapore
680 bgs, Singapore
PEPPERMINT LEAVES—4 cs, Swiss Herbal Remedies, Rijeka
PERILLA OIL—1 cs, J Manheimer, Yokohama
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—30,006 tons, Pure Oil Co, Maracaibo
256,914 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
210,000 bbls, Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PHENACETIN—130 kgs, Monsanto Canada Ltd, Liverpool
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—2,200 bgs, T D Downing, Genoa
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Mitsubishi Corp, Yokohama
50 dms, Arista Oil Products Corp, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—180 bgs, Kobe
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, C M van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASH, CAUSTIC—294 dms, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM NITRATE—600 bgs, Trieste
POTATO STARCH—200 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED, HUSKS—241 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
PYRENE—21 dms, Koppers Co, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—550 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
1,049 bgs, Tac Tannins & Chemicals Inc, Buenos Aires
5,566 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
QUINIDINE SULFATE—1 cs, Hamburg
QUININE ETHYLCARBONATE—5 dms, Hamburg
RARE EARTH FLUORIDE—8 dms, Ronson Metals Corp, Bremen
RUTIN—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Sydney
SACCHARIN—20 dms, Cosmos Shipping Co, Yokohama
SAFFLOWER—27 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
SAFROL—10 dms, Ungerer & Co, Yokohama
SAGE LEAVES—221 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Trieste
380 bls, Split
100 bls, Rijeka
SAGO FLOUR—193 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Singapore
SANDALWOOD—100 bgs, National City Bank, Bombay
SANDALWOOD OIL—5 cs, J Berlage, Cochin
5 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Cochin
3 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Bombay
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—5 bls, W F Mahneke, Vera Cruz
13 bls, F D Keller & Son, Tampico
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok
750 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Bangkok
750 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
500 bgs, Bradshaw Praeger, Calcutta
1,200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
1,000 bgs, Calcutta
SESAME OIL—50 dms, Aarhus
SESAME SEED—1,620 bgs, A Sahadi & Co, Puerto Barrios
4,000 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies, Puerto Barrios
SHELLAC—125 bgs, Bradshaw Praeger, Calcutta
525 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
450 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
150 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
175 bgs, Parks Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
25 bgs, Calcutta
SILICON OIL— , Dow Corning Corp, Hamburg
SOAP BARK—557 bls, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio
SODA, CAUSTIC—234 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
SODIUM ALUMINATE—200 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM BICHROMATE—500 bgs, Ferro Metal & Chemical Corp, Durban
SODIUM CARBONATE MONOHYDRATE—20 bgs, Yardley of London, Liverpool
SODIUM CYANIDE—320 dms, Ugine Industries, Havre
250 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CYCLAMATE—8 dms, American Roland Corp, Kobe
SODIUM PERBORATE—750 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE — 1,500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM SULFITE—40 kgs, Liverpool
SODIUM THIOSULFATE—400 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SPERMACETI—100 cs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Liverpool
STARCH—1,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
STRYCHNINE—4 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool
1 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Liverpool
TALC—3,910 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAMARIND POWDER—242 bgs, American Key Products, Bombay
TAPIOCA FLOUR—10,350 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
672 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bangkok
300 bgs, P A Houghton, Bangkok
4,480 bgs, Tapioca Associates, Kohsichang

—Continued on page 66

Agricultural Chemicals

Fertilizer shipments from factory to farmer are about under way in the north eastern states and should reach its peak during the next four weeks. The weather is the deciding factor, and should it hold, shipments will be made in near-record levels, trade sources report. A wet spring last year upset fertilizer shipments considerably and while some of this fertilizer business was regained later in the season, much was lost due to the poor fertilizer application conditions.

The peak in fertilizer shipments has ammonium sulfate producers scurrying for material. Trade sources report that the shortage of sulfate is cutting into their business. With cokeoven supplies reported reduced by some 50 percent, and the peak in the season still in the future, some in the trade foresee still tighter market in the weeks ahead.

Other fertilizer materials are reported in good balance, urea being the exception. Operating capacity still lags well behind the theoretical limit for the industry. Listings for agricultural grade urea are said to be holding at the same levels as in previous weeks.

Fishmeal and scrap listings moved up $5 per ton for the week, indicating renewed strength. In the past year, several international agreements dealing with the fishmeal supply situation have been put through. The supplies of fishmeal, particularly Peruvian, were felt to have weakened the market throughout the world. While it is still to early to establish a trend, the firm tone of the market over the past few weeks gives some reason for fresh optimism.

The question of massive potash application to deficient areas may be economically feasible if the crop increase is large enough to warrant the expense, that is the opinion of the California Fertilizer Association. In an experiment on potash deficient prune orchards, massive applications were made and the increase in tree vigor and fruit size seem to justify the use of the potash the association reports.

Sudan is seeking bids for 31,700 metric tons of fertilizers. Bids are invited until April 10 by the Gezira Supplies Department, Barakat, Headquarters. Tender No. SGB/SUP/10-A/2. Bidding instructions, specifications and other pertinent data are available for review on loan from the Trade Development Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, US Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Nitrate—The total output of ammonium nitrate in 1960 scored healthy gains compared to the previous year, reports the Bureau of Census. Output in 1960 hit 3,102,661 short tons, compared to 2,857,435 short tons in 1959. Of the total fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate accounted for 2,812,693 short tons in 1960. In the previous year, fertilizer grade production was placed at 2,634,871 short tons.

However, output of fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate in January of this year did not maintain the level set last year. Output of fertilizer grade for January, 1961 was reported at 226,312 short tons of which solutions were 105,472 short tons and solid material 120,840 short tons. For January of 1960, output was reported at 244 356 short tons.

Ammonium Sulfate—The tight supply situation existing in the market for ammonium sulfate continues to be major consideration. Census reports that production in January was 60,010 short tons of synthetic, anhydrous material and 41,877 short tons of byproduct material. Synthetic output in January was some 3 000 short tons below the preceding month.

There are some reports of cuts in steel company shipments of ammonium sulfate ranging to 50 percent as a result of the low operating capacity of the steel mills. However, the variations in the ammonium sulfate market over the past years does not lend itself to establishing a norm for the market. There can be no doubt that supplies of sulfate are short, trade sources emphasize.

For 1960, the output of ammonium sulfate dropped to 871,721 short tons of synthetic material and 632,431 of byproduct sulfate. In 1959, Census reports, the output of synthetic material was at 1,093,433 short tons with byproduct supplying 620,-235 short tons.

Price Trends

Advanced
Fishmeal and scrap, $5 per ton.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 31, 1930
111.65	111.00	111.00	110.95

For Current Prices see page 9

Animal Proteins—Formula feed business in most parts of the country shows signs of improvement, reports trade sources. Weather conditions are holding well, with the exception of some areas in the midwest. Generally, the tone of the market is firm with prospects indicating a better than average spring.

Fishmeal and scrap listings are holding firmly at $105 and $101 per ton, for bagged material on Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. Trade sources indicate that bids are liberal at about $100 per ton, for meal with activity in the market at good levels.

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Nitrogen Solutions—Both production and stocks took on a favorable balance in January Census Bureau report. Output in January reached 65,702 short tons, 6,000 tons below the level for December but 2,000 tons above the 63,783 short tons reported for January, 1959. Stocks of nitrogen solutions at the end of December were reported at 66,522 and dropped to 60,183 short tons by the end of January.

Overall production in 1960 climbed to 819,125 short tons, The census Bureau reports. For 1959, output of nitrogen solutions was placed at 779,745 short tons.

Pesticides

Garderners and farmers of the eastern US who plan to move or ship soil should first check to see if it requires pest-killing treatment, US Department of Agriculture reports. Shipments of soil samples and movements of plants and soils are of concern to regulatory officials of USDA's research service. Soil should not be moved indiscriminantly from place to place, USDA warns, because even small non-commercial shipments of soil can be a means of accidental spread of pests.

Pest-killing treatment is needed in some areas, due to the particular damaging soil-dwelling pests of foreign origin that have gained a foothold in areas east of the Mississippi, USDA adds.

Agricultural Chemical Briefs

COCCIDIOSIS RESEARCH: Basic research findings that explain the hatching mechanism of coccidial cysts may open the way for effective coccidiosis control in poultry and livestock, Department of Agriculture reports. Losses from coccidiosis have been placed at $50 million annually.

Research indicates the possibility of control within the host by drugs that interferes with hatching action, and of control outside the host by use of enzyme-like substances to destroy the protective coverings of the coccidial parasite.

FARM STATISTICS: Data on agricultural production, prices, supplies, costs, income and other related topics are offered by USDA in book form. "Agricultural Statistics—1960," a 633-page volume, will be available in the near future from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. at $1.75 a copy.

FERTILIZER APPLICATION: A demonstration of aerial application of fertilizer on steep pasture land was held last week at Fine Creek, N. C.

Sponsored by the Tennessee Valley Authority and several farmers' groups, the demonstration was presented as a solution for the problem of fertilizing land that is either too steep for mechanization or too costly to cultivate by hand.

To date, about 10,000 acres in Virginia have received such aerial applications, TVA reports.

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some moves are obvious,

like Koppers adding Halowax®

Koppers, long an important factor in coal chemicals, last year acquired the plant and products of the Halowax Division, Union Carbide Corporation, at Wyandotte, Michigan. These products include chlorinated paraffins, and chlorinated naphthalenes and other chloro-aromatics, for most of which Koppers supplies the raw materials. These Halowax products have a host of applications where their chlorinated structure proves valuable. For a complete listing and more product information, write Koppers Company, Inc., Tar Products Division, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

KOPPERS COAL CHEMICALS

Coal Chemicals

In a sudden move last Wednesday a major producer cut the price of synthetic phenol ½ cent a pound across the board. Effective "immediately" a new schedule was posted of 17 cents a pound for tanks, freight allowed, 19 cents a pound for drums, carlots or truckloads, same basis, and 21 cents a pound for drums, less than carlot amounts, same basis. Other producers of synthetic phenol indicated they would adjust their schedules accordingly in order to remain competitive. Natural phenol is also expected to follow suit in the general price drop according to one supplier.

In effect, the ½ cent a pound slash represents a rollback to the 17 cent price that applied to resin makers prior to the January 1 increase.

In the fourth quarter of 1960 resin makers were benefiting from a differential which found them officially quoted at ½ cent a pound less than consumers with non-resin applications. In reality, it's believed that most consumers, if not all, were paying 17 cents a pound regardless of end-use.

Then came the announcement of a January 1 increase to 17½ cents a pound for all consumers.

Heavy inventory building at the old price commenced immediately upon the announcement and continued right until the New Year. So heavy was the buildup that phenol producers complained of the after effects well into March.

April 1 Price Advances

6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, 4½c. per lb.
Cyclohexanol, 2c. per lb.
F salt, 20c. per lb.
Laurent's acid, 17c. per lb.
Neville and Winther's acid, 10c. per lb.
Picric acid, tech. grade, 6c. per lb.

Evidently the combination of heavy first quarter consumer inventory, which substantially reduced orders in January and February, and pressure from resin makers convinced phenol suppliers to cutback to the old 17 cents a pound level.

Resurgence of steel activity last week sent a wave of optimism through the industry. Although this optimism is perhaps not entirely justified when the actual rate of production is considered, the 2.4 percent gain is, trade sources hope, a harbinger of large-volume Spring business. Auto output also accelerated and the ground gained in part made up for the dismal level of winter production. These signs are being read by some observers as the beginning of the end of the recession. Coal chemical producers are among those who are heralding the second-quarter. One plastics executive remarks that when all figures are in he expects that his division will in March have set an all-time monthly sales record for his particular company.

Please note that April 1 price changes will not appear in the Current Market Quotations until the issue of April 10. Market quotations apply to prices on the previous Friday to publication date so that the current April 3 issue actually reflects March 31 price levels. Therefore the April 10 issue will include all April 1 price changes.

Production of steel for the week ended March 25 was 1,611,000 net tons, an increase of 2.4 percent from the preceding week.

Based on assumed 1961 steel capacity, rate of production for the week was 55.8 percent.

Basic Products

Benzene—Cokeoven suppliers of benzene report less consumer pressure for material.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended March 25, were as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	481,657
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	20,502,223
Benzene	gals.	2,208,252
Coaltar	gals.	11,141,729
Crude chemical oil	gals.	436,218
Solvent naphtha	gals.	72,703
Toluene	gals.	490,745
Xylene	gals.	136,318

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Phenol, syn., ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 1, 1950
117.51	117.52	117.46	118.40

For Current Prices see page 9

One producer attributes the easing to increased new supply of benzene and to diminished demand from certain end-use areas.

Other sources, however, indicate that new supply has not taken that much of a burden off producers.

As far as demand is concerned styrene calls, which have been decreasing steadily since last summer, are now showing signs of recuperating.

Turn around is reportedly due to pick up in auto production rate which is expected to grow stronger as the usual Spring boom develops.

Price is still firm. When queried about a possible price change most sources opine that the 34c. level should hold through most of the year if not indeed until 1962.

Naphthalene — Domestic supply of naphthalene continues to be tight. Improved prospects in the steel industry recently have given encouragement to some consumers but not enough material is yet available to supply all needs.

Petroleum supplies of naphthalene, however, continue to flow in good supply from the one commercially operating plant.

Five customers are being served but trade sources indicate only one is receiving the major amount of material.

A sample analysis of petroleum naphthalene as revealed by the producer is as follows:

Freezing point—79.7° C.
Acid wash color—one.
Sulfur ppm—less than 10.

All sources agree that the petroleum-derived naphthalene is of extremely high purity and capable of yielding higher rates of phthalic anhydride than coke oven material.

Imported naphthalene continues to arrive in New York in increasing volume.

Last week approximately 2.7 million pounds was received from Belgium, Poland and United Kingdom.

Belgium shipments totaled 1,333,320 pounds. Polish naphthalene arrivals tallied 660,000 pounds and United Kingdom, 655,600 pounds.

Pentachlorophenol—A new development in the pressure treatment of wood has been revealed by a Pittsburgh-based producer.

The new process, employing penta and liquefied gas, is now in the pilot plant stage.

Based on the use of liquefied gas in a pressure vessel, approximately .3 pounds of penta are employed for each cubic foot of wood to be processed.

Result, according to the producer, is an extremely clean surface and the deepest penetration of any wood-preserving process yet devised.

The new treatment does not change the shape or color of the wood to which it is applied. Neither does it alter the strength or size.

Readily clean-finished or painted, the treated wood is resistant to termites and decay.

Phenol—A major producer last week reduced the price of synthetic phenol ½c. a pound across the board. Other producers are expected to follow suit. One supplier of natural phenol indicated that these prices would also undergo a similar cut.

Pressure from resin makers is thought to be the cause for the rollback to pre-January 1 levels.

Pyridine—Cokeoven suppliers comment that extreme pressure is being applied by consumers in the quest for material.

Refined 2° pyridine has been in tight supply for some time and shows no sign of easing.

Although demand is heavy from all

Coal Chemicals

areas of consumption pharmaceutical buyers appear to be most active in the market in attempts to garner supply.

Dyes

Direct black 38 (C.I. 30235)—Output in December increased to 457,356 pounds after registering 425,822 pounds in November.

Vat Green 1 (C.I. 59825)—Production in December rose to 303,736 pounds, up from November's 194.485 pounds.

A New York-based dyestuff company has announced the availability of a new brown dye, "Supralan" brown RB-CF.

A neutral-dyeing metalized acid dyestuff, the new dye offers a bright medium brown shade on wool, silk, nylon, acrylic and modacrylic fibers.

Among the dye's features are its good fastness to light and to wet treatments which provides shade stability in wet processing and laundering.

Intermediates

Dodecylbenzene—The ½c. a pound cut in bulk shipments of dodecylbenzene which took place March 22 has not as yet created added sales volume one producer claims.

The cut, which was stimulated by large-volume consumer pressure, now has dodecylbenzene in bulk shipments priced ½c. below tridecylbenzene.

The former price equality of the two products had been a bone of contention for some time.

Excerpts from a recent panel on detergent technology claim that in hard water dodecyl- and tridecylbenzene are equal in performance. Superiority was claimed for tridecylbenzene in soft, warm water, however, because of less need for foam boosters

Ethylbenzene—Producers report little change in ethylbenzene over the past few months.

Downturn in styrene monomer production has not affected ethylbenzene output to any degree.

Miscellaneous end uses such as solvent applications and diluent uses continue routinely.

Prices are unchanged at 11½c. a pound in tanks, 14c. in drums, carlots and 16c. for lesser amounts.

Isophthalic Acid—Demand remains well sustained as phthalic anhydride domestic and world-wide shortage continues.

Applications in alkyds and polyesters continue actively.

Isophthalic is getting a big play in the market currently. Trade observers are interested in seeing to what extent isophthalic can penetrate the market on its own merits when the PA shortage eases.

IA producers themselves are confident that the product will be able to stand on its own merits and not be accepted merely as a convenient substitute.

Price on April 1 became standard at 19c. a pound in drums, carlots and 20c. for drums, lesser amounts.

Monochlorobenzene—One producer reports market for MCB remains firm on the basis of volume sales of DDT.

Export market for DDT, buoyed by such large-scale buyers as the World Health Organiaztion of the United Nations, is proving a boon to MCB producers.

Prices remain firm at 11c. a pound in tanks, freight allowed East, 12¾c. a pound in carlots, same basis and 13¾c. a pound in less carlot amounts, same basis.

Phthalic Anhydride—Producers report they are better able now to supply customers than heretofore.

One large supplier comments that there is less allocation going on among producers now and that where allocation is still the rule the amounts being parceled out are growing larger.

Consumers with low requirements are reported adequately supplied in general.

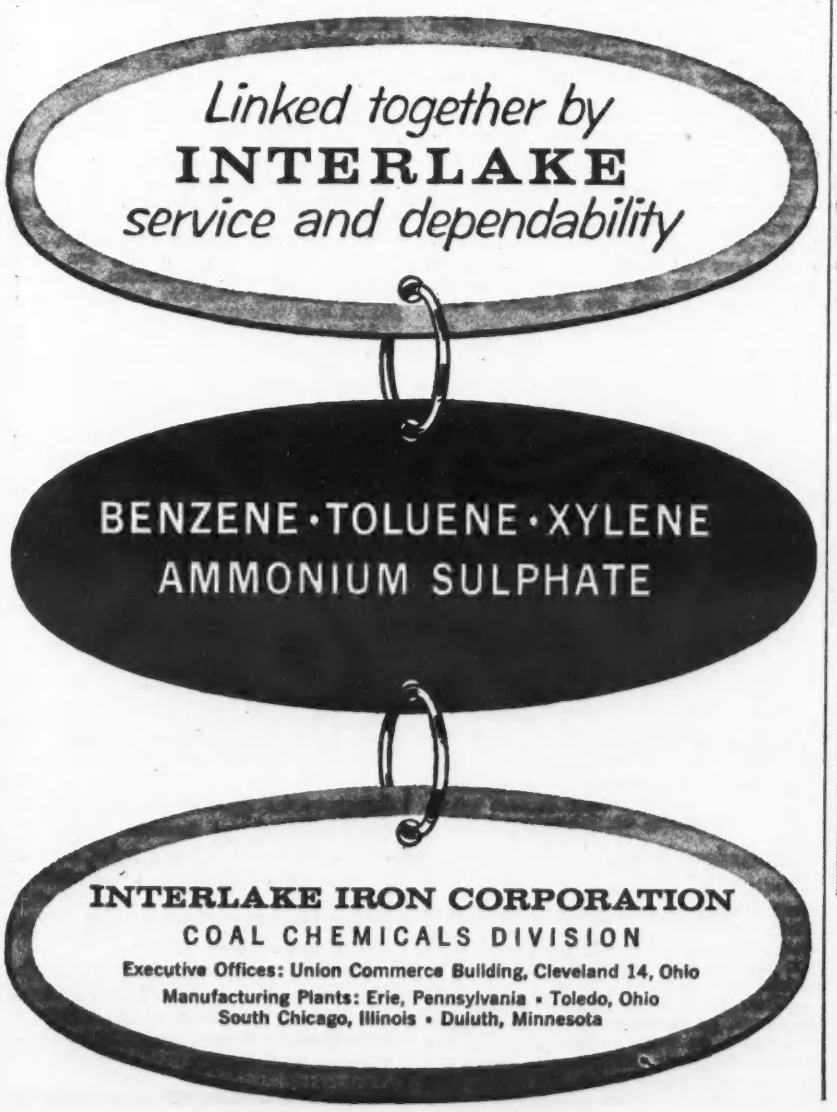
Large-scale phthalic consumers are still feeling the pinch, however. Many are still operating with below-par inventories.

The situation in the market is still of a tight supply nature but trade observers declare conditions have been eased off somewhat from the rather serious condition prevailing in recent months.

Naphthalene supply is taking a turn for the better after a long drought proving a source of encouragement to phthalic makers.

Although supply can be described as improving, demand is also on the ascent.

Auto production is humming again after several months of layoffs and slow-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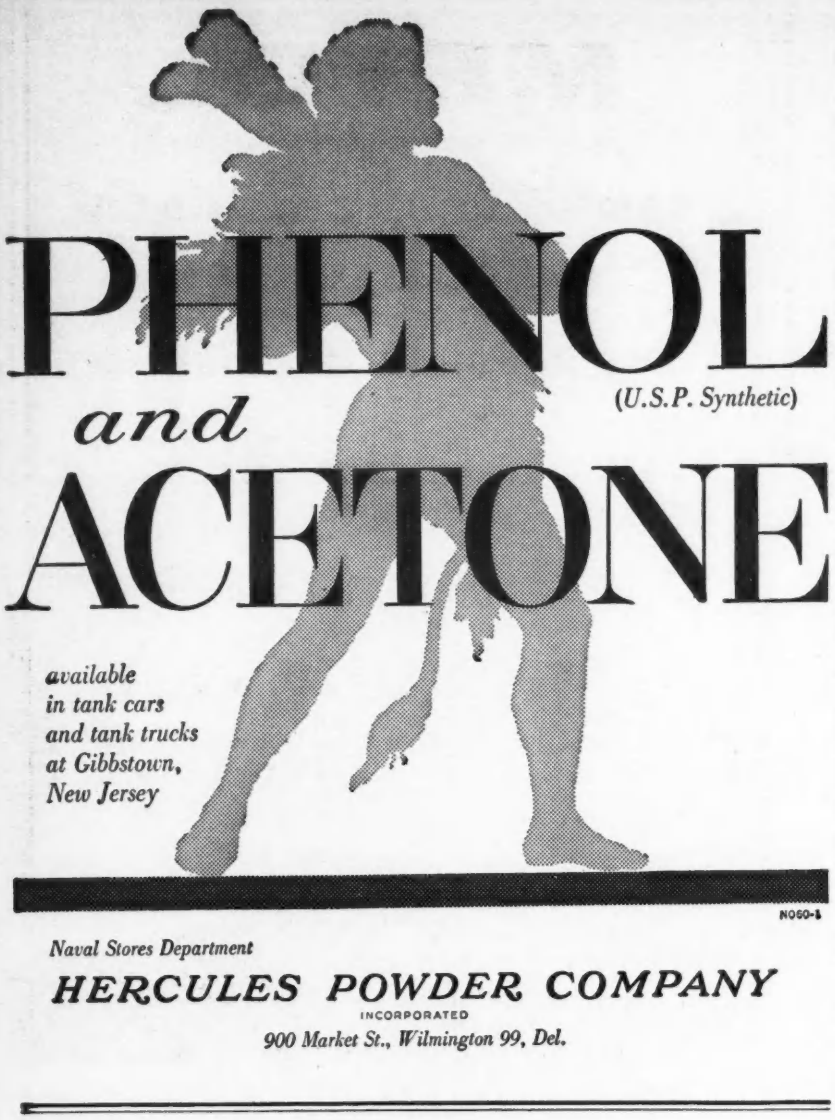

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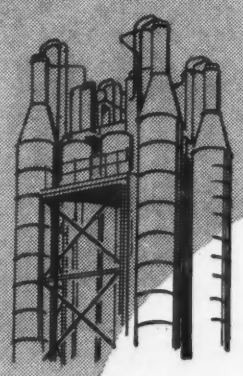

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Coal Chemicals

downs so that demand for alkyds is once more on the move.

French phthalic anhydride production in the first half of 1960 showed a healthy gain over the same period in 1959. European reports indicate 32,398,800 pounds of phthalic being turned out in first half 1960 as against 28,012,840 pounds in the same period 1959.

In the same six month period of 1960 US producers made 195 million pounds as against first half '59 output of 187 million pounds.

Demeton Tolerance Method Brought Up to Date by FDA

Food & Drug Administration last week changed its regulations for determination of tolerances of demeton in or on raw agricultural products. Aim is to bring the required analytical method up-to-date, and at the same time the agency approved tolerances for the pesticide for certain products.

The existing regulation had provided for determination of tolerances for demeton by in vitro cholinestrase inhibition of pooled human plasma, using technical demeton as a standard. That method had been found to be no longer suitable, it was stated, and a more reliable and suitable analytical procedure involving paper chromatograhpy and determination of phosphorus is being substituted.

Along with the announcement, the agency approved tolerances of 0.75 part per million for residues of the chemical in or on apricots, cottonseed, peppers, plums (fresh prunes), and potatoes.

FDA also approved tolerances of one part per million for residues of parathion in or on alfalfa, barley, clover, corn forage, garlic, grass for forage, hops, oats, olives, pea forage, rice, vetch, wheat. It also okayed a tolerance of fifteen parts per million for residues of maneb in or on bananas of which not more than two parts per million shall be in the pulp after its peel is removed, and exempted sodium propionate from the requirement of a tolerance for residues when the chemical is used as a fungicide in the production of garlic.

Drug Samples

—Continued from page 7

applicant fails to submit required samples of the drug and its components.

• A new drug application may be made conditionally effective—that is, marketing of the drug may be delayed pending verification by assay tryouts in FDA laboratories of the adequacy of control specifications or test procedures proposed for the new drug.

This parallels the recently-promulgated provisions with respect to establishment inspections by FDA preceding the marketing of a new drug. But the marketing of the drug will be delayed for laboratory tests only when the required tests cannot be finished within the statutory time limits provided.

Sample Requirements

Each sample is to consist of four identical subdivisions, each containing at least three times the amount required to perform the laboratory check tests.

Four subdivisions are needed because two will be used in tryouts conducted in two separate FDA laboratories, one subdivision is to be placed in FDA's permanent library of authentic samples, and one subdivision will be retained by the New Drug Branch for possible future use after the drug is placed on the market.

FDA says that the purpose of the order is to obtain with new drug applications samples of the dosage forms the applicant proposes to market that are representative of the drug employed in clinical studies, as well as samples of the drug prepared for initial marketing and for commercial scale production, together with samples of substances used in producing the batches to perform the assay procedures described in the application.

The applicant also must furnish information concerning his laboratory tests.

Extension Bills

—Continued from page 5

plant regulators, defoliants and dessicants. These chemicals have been granted extensions under the food additives law and are still undergoing tests as to their safety.

When the food additives extension bill is signed, producers of these agricultural chemicals, as well as the producers of some 3,000 other additives now under extension and affected by HR 3980, will have to apply to Food & Drug Administration for a further extension of time to complete safety tests.

Since the agricultural chemicals are also subject to the Miller law and the time extension granted under that law will depend upon the extension granted by FDA under the food additives law, producers are advised to forward copies of their FDA extension applications to the insecticide division of the Department of Agriculture for its information.

Dow Appoints Earl Barnes As Texas Division Manager

Earl B. Barnes has been elevated to general manager of Dow Chemical Company's Texas division, a position held since 1940 by Dr. A. P. Beutel, who continues as vice-president in charge of Dow's Gulf operations. Mr. Barnes, with Dow since 1940, was previously executive assistant to Dr. Beutel and Texas division director of organic research.

In a related change, David L. Rooke, of the Texas division executive department staff has been named to fill the newly-created position of assistant to the vice-president.

Danish Output of Pesticides

—Continued from page 5

percent import duty on finished pest control products but leaving raw materials for their manufacture duty free.

Danish imports of pest control products, BDSA reports, totaled 626,991 kilograms during the first six months of 1960, valued at $565,483.

West Germany remains the principal supplier, accounting for more than 50 percent of total imports in 1959 and in the first six months of '60. Other important suppliers were Switzerland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

Imports from the US, consisting chiefly of toxic ingredients to be formulated locally, also were of some significance, BDSA notes. In 1959, they totaled 20,188 kilograms valued at $47,466.

US products are said to be priced competitively with those available in Europe, and to enjoy an excellent reputation for quality. However, BDSA reports these Danish objections to certain US products.

• Some have been designed for use against pests that are not common in Denmark.

• Others have been designed for use under different climatic and cultivation conditions. For example, they may be effective where there is a predictable rainfall and long dry periods, or where cultivation is based on large acreages devoted to a single crop. In Denmark, the rainfall is irregular, and smaller acreages are used.

Penn Rare Metals

—Continued from page 7

of thermoelectric materials and certain semiconductor compounds.

The four new germanium salts are: germanium tetrachloride, germanium tetrabromide, germanium tertaiodide, and germanium tetrahydride. They are used in epitaxial growth. In addition, the company is making available several organo garmanium compounds.

All the firm's products are sold through Kawecki Chemical Company, Boyertown, Pa., which owns 50 percent of Penn Rare Metals' common stock and acts as its exclusive sales agent.

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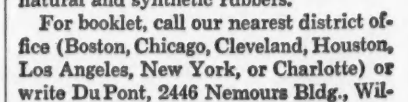

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Spot prices for Brazilian menthol are slightly lower at $8 to $8.10 a pound, the large crystals as usual commanding the 10 cent premium. Several interrelated factors have influenced the market reportedly. In particular, trade sources cite the slow demand pace, which, in turn, reflects limited buying on the part of pharmaceutical outlets as well as the minimal inventory policy of customers generally. In addition, the current Brazilian crop is larger than last year's, according to advices from source, and this will probably mean lower replacement costs for US importers.

New crop menthol is now being offered for May and June delivery by Brazilian shippers; some old crop is still available, however. Formosan menthol, which arrived here in large quantities toward the end of last year, is commanding prices comparable to the Brazilian product.

Elsewhere in the drug and fine chemicals market, price stability predominates, following a series of fluctuations which established higher prices for three products that have been hard-hit by import volume—saccharin, caffeine and sulfanilamide. Also advanced within the past month were piperazine salts and quinidine, boosts necessitated, it's understood, by increased costs.

Among the antibiotics, streptomycin was the only drug to go lower; penicillin pricing is thought to be competitive, however. Cortisone and hydrocortisone are reasonably firm at extremely low postings, so also several of the vitamins which have been depressed for many months—notably pyridoxine and thiamine.

Bright spot, as always, is aspirin. Production in 1960, according to a preliminary report from the Tariff Commission, was 22,837,306 pounds, up almost 5 million pounds from '59.

Aspirin—Production of bulk aspirin in 1960 was 22,837,306 pounds, according to a preliminary total issued last week by the Tariff Commission. This figure compares with 18,097,000 pounds (actual) in 1959.

The almost 5-million-pound increase in output indicates the growth potential of this market. In addition to the greater demands resulting normally from population growth, producers can also expect increased requirements for aspirin in combination drugs, several of which were introduced last year and reported on earlier in this space.

Also increasing aspirin sales is the current emphasis on the value of aspirin in relieving arthritic pain. The drug's safety, reasonably low cost, and reported effectiveness in this connection have made it one of the most frequently prescribed remedies, it's said.

Marketing of bulk aspirin is a rather static procedure with little or no price sniping alleged. Retailers, however, are a competitive bunch and their claims for the speed with which their respective products act have recently come under investigation by the government.

Cortisone—January exports of cortisone, including ACTH and derivatives (all preparations and forms), were valued at $240,618, up from $187,560 in December, according to the Commerce department.

Shipments worth more than $10,000 went to: Bermuda $118,508; Switzerland $15,579; West Germany $15,500; India $13,241; Venezuela $10,942; and Canada $10,759.

Hydrocortisone exports, worth $264,534 in December, were valued at $290,358 in January. Shipments worth more than $10,000 went to: Panama $79,307; West Germany $65,500; Japan $46,300; Canada $36,483; Bermuda $14,756, and Mexico $10,362.

Prednisolone—January exports of prednisolone were valued at $1,084,079, up from $920,628 in December and $778,789 in November. Major buyers were: Belgium $304,498; Mexico $122,890; and Panama $102,879. Others: West Germany, Italy, Canada, Venezuela, Indonesia, Union of South Africa—all of which purchased material valued at $30,000 and upward.

Exports of prednisone in January were worth $88,022, according to the Commerce department. December shipments were valued at $58,770.

Buying the chemical from the US in January were: Panama $30,658; Switzerland $28,000; Belgium $22,755; Canada $4,850; Greece $750; Israel $725; and Chile $284.

Quinidine—A 4c. advance was put through last fortnight, establishing the schedule for the sulfate salt as follows: 1,000 ounces, 78½c. an ounce; 500 ounces, 79c. an ounce; less than 500 ounces, 81c. an ounce.

Trade sources indicated that higher replacement costs made an increase necessary. They noted that difficulties in securing raw material are expected, pointed to the cutback in cinchona acreage in Madras State.

Sulfa Drugs—The one remaining US manufacturer of sulfanilamide posted a price increase on March 15. The 25c. advance established listings of $1.75 a pound for 1,000 pound lots and $1.80 a pound for lesser quantities in drums.

Behind the higher schedule, it's believed, is the reported rise in importers' replacement costs, which has necessitated a comparable increase in spot prices.

According to Business & Defense Services Administration, sulfanilamide and sulfathiazole accounted for 72 percent of 1959 imports of sulfa drugs, totaling 627,719 pounds.

Exports of sulfa drugs in January were 47,096 pounds, valued at $539,242. The totals represent shipments of sulfathiazole (6,019 pounds at $30,175); sulfadiazine (830 pounds at $6,530), and sulfonamide drugs not specially classified by the Commerce department (40,247 pounds at $501,997). The newer sulfas are in the basket category; foreign demand for these drugs far exceeds that of the older items.

Tartrates—Spain has become unquestionably the largest supplier of tartaric acid to the US market. In January, imports from that country amounted to 315,000 pounds, valued at $90,420 and dutied

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 1, 1960
59.29	59.29	59.27	60.35

For Current Prices see page **9**

Drugs and Fine Chemicals Imports: January

Imports of selected drugs and fine chemicals for the months of January 1961 and December 1960, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		January	*December*
Ascorbic acid	lbs.	32,848	30,953
Caffeine	lbs.	203,708	65,723
Camphor, crude	lbs.	11,243	0
Refined	lbs.	46,700	24,000
Synthetic	lbs.	34,600	126,840
Iodine, crude	lbs.	212,385	199,036
Menthol:			
Natural	lbs.	108,185	83,267
Synthetic	lbs.	24,168	10,816
Pyridoxine	lbs.	0	0
Quinidine and salts	ozs.	77,910	93,084
Saccharin	lbs.	12,000	34,246
Sodium alginate	lbs.	56,400	17,270
Tartaric acid	lbs.	377,832	313,264
Thiamine	lbs.	4,744	2,410
Theobromine	lbs.	12,614	1,000
Vitamins and Vitasterols, n.e.c.	lbs.	37,181	39,810

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

at $18,900. Total arrivals were 377,832 pounds, valued at $109,354 and dutied at $22,670.

Accounting for the remainder were Italy (57,320 pounds, valued at $17,280 and dutied at $3,439) and France.

Cream of tartar imports in January totaled 111,200 pounds and were valued at $27,135 and dutied at $3,471. In this market also Spain had the dominant position, shipping 64,154 pounds, valued at $14,944 and dutied at $2,002. Italy took care of the remainder.

Tartar emetic (potassium antimony tartrate) imports in January, according to Commerce department statistics, totaled 13,227 pounds and were valued at $4,400 and dutied at $793. Practically all of this material arrived here from West Germany (11,023 pounds, valued at $3,635 and dutied at $661). Italy shipped the rest.

Spain's emergence as the leading supplier of tartaric acid is a relatively recent development and apparently reflects the trade agreement between that country and a leading US pharmaceutical and fine chemicals manufacturer. It means, in effect, that importers do not actually predominate in this market, as was generally expected when the government refused to raise the tariff on the chemical, necessitating the shut-down of remaining US production facilities.

Botanicals

Botanicals dealers report routine business activity and resulting price stability. Only changes noted last week were advances and in each of three cases, diminishing supplies on spot and expected higher replacement costs were cited.

Areca Nuts—Replacement costs have risen, resulting in a price advance of from 5c. to 7c. a pound on spot. Current quote on the powder is said to be 18c. to 20c. a pound. Inquiry is described as moderate to good.

Irish Moss—Quote has been advanced about 5c., to 30c.-32c. a pound. Only limited quantities of the botanical are available on spot and reports from abroad indicate the new crop will be short again this year, dealers said, explaining the price advance.

Nux Vomica—Routine demand for nux vomica powder is reported at the long-established price range of from 20c. to 22c. a pound. Stocks here are adequate.

Orange Peel—There has been continued price stability since the beginning of the year. Listing on the bitter variety is 18c. to 20c. a pound, 10 cents higher on the sweet. Buying interest is termed fair, supply sufficient to fill expected short-term requirements.

Psyllium Seed—Price on black psyllium seed is now posted at 42c. to 45c. a pound, about 4c. higher than the schedule established several months ago. New crop is small, according to information from source, and shipping prices are heading upward.

There's been no change in prices for either blonde seed, quoted at 18c. to 20c. a pound, or psyllium husks, quoted at 42c. to 45c. a pound.

Drug, Fine Chemical Briefs

COMBINATION DRUG: "Isordil with Phenobarbital," an Rx preparation for the treatment of angina pectoris and coronary insufficiency, is now available from Ives-Cameron Company, division of American Home Products Corporation, New York. The combination drug is of potential value to heart patients whose anxiety and emotional disturbances complicate their condition.

DRUG DONATION: A donation of antibiotics and other drugs valued at more than $100,000 has been made to MEDICO (Medical International Cooperation Organization) by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. The drugs will be used to treat patients at hospitals established by the late Dr. Thomas A. Dooley in Laos and at other medical centers in Asia, Africa, the Middle East and the Caribbean.

FIGHTS TENSION: McNeil Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia, has just introduced "Nactisol," a gastric acid inhibitor and sedative. It is seen most useful when tension, anxiety, or an emotional overlay complicates treatment of disturbances of gastric acid secretion and gastrointestinal motility. The Rx drug is priced to the retailer at $17.95 per bottle of 500 tablets.

PHARMACISTS TO MEET: Society of Pharmacists in Industry will meet at the New York Academy of Sciences, 2 East 63rd Street, on April 19, beginning at 5:30 p.m. The dinner meeting will hear Dr. Morton J. Rodman, of Rutgers University, discussing "Drugs and the Public Interest."

PRICE CUT: The price of "Enovid," a reportedly effective oral contraceptive, has been substantially reduced and is now some 35 percent lower than at the time of introduction, according to the manufacturer, G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago. The firm is now offering 5 mg. as well as 10 mg. tablets.

NASA Appropriation Boost Would Spur Liquid Hydrogen

Debut of liquid hydrogen as a rocket fuel may be drawing closer. President Kennedy last week asked congress to increase the budget of the National Aeronautics & Space Administration by $125,670,000 in fiscal 1962.

Part of the extra funds, it was reported, would be used for development of a powerful rocket engine using liquid hydrogen for the first time.

The President also asked congress for an additional $30,100,000 to go to the Atomic Energy Commission.

Most of the additional NASA funds will be for development of the Saturn C-2 launch vehicle system—the giant successor to the Saturn C-1 now under development—which will be capable of placing over twenty-two tons in earth orbit or sending a man around the moon and back again.

The proposed liquid hydrogen rocket engine is to be for the Centaur launch vehicle, which will be used as a second stage with an Atlas booster in many ways, including both NASA satellites and space probes and the communications satellite development program of the Department of Defense. The sum of $26 million is provided for the Centaur launch vehicle.

The same liquid hydrogen technology will be applied to the upper stages of the Saturn C-1 and C-2 vehicles.

The additional funds for AEC will be used principally to begin construction at Stanford University of a new $114 million linear electron accelerator for high energy physics research and for converting the new production reactor at Hanford, Wash., to the generation of electricity as a by-product of plutonium production.

Metals Separated

—Continued from page 5

and to issue licenses for use of the patented process.

RAI has experimented with more than 200 foaming agents to date, the company reports, and has catalogued additional hundreds. A major reason for the firm's optimism on the practicality of "Foamet" for industrial uses is the "probability" that for many desired solutes an appropriate, very selective foaming agent exists and can be found.

Foam separation is distinguished both from flotation and from ion exchange:

- From flotation, in that foam separation works better and flotation less well, as the concentration of the solution decreases. Also, foam separation works on ions in solution, while flotation works with particles in suspension.
- From ion exchange, in that the "working streams" in foam separation are solutions at all times. (Ion exchange processes involve exchange between a liquid solution and a solid resin surface.)

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Obituaries

Arthur Linz

Arthur Linz, New York chemical consultant, died March 30 at his home in that city. He was sixty-five years old.

Mr. Linz established his independent consulting service in 1954. Prior to that he was a vice-president of Climax Molybdenum Company, now a division of American Metal Climax, Inc.

Paul S. Brallier, technical assistant to the president of Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, died March 29, after a long illness, in Larchmont, N. Y. He was sixty-seven. A long-time veteran in Stauffer, Mr. Brallier had been plant manager at Niagara Falls, N. Y., before becoming technical assistant to the company's president.

Eugene F. Brissie, executive in National Lead Company's advertising department, New York, died March 26 in Glen Ridge, N. J. He was forty-three years old.

Herbert Spencer Cohen, vice-president of American Metal Climax, Inc., metals producers, died March 27 in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was fifty-nine years old.

Cyanamid Making Herbicide For Control of Quackgrass

A new liquid herbicide that promises superior control of quackgrass—the weed that infects thousands of acres of cornland across the Northern United States—is being manufactured by American Cyanamid Company, New York. The new weed killer will be marketed under the tradename of "Cytrol" and has been tested extensively in the northeast and midwest.

With its primary killing power based on amitrol, "Cytrol" has not only demonstrated superior kill of quackgrass, but of other hard-to-kill perennials, says Cyanamid. Systemic in action, the chemical kills roots as well as tops.

Celanese and Hoechst

—Continued from page 5

the raw materials. A basic producer of acetic acid and vinyl acetate, Hoechst will convert these materials to chemical intermediates which it will supply to Bobina along with other components for the fiber.

Since acquiring world rights to the nytril fiber more than a year ago from The B. F. Goodrich Company, Celanese has carried on extensive research and development to overcome certain dyeing and finishing problems that initially had inhibited the fiber's market progress. The new enterprise in Europe will benefit from the successful results of this activity.

Emery Names Export Chief For Everyplace But Canada

C. W. Sampson has been appointed general manager of the newly-formed export division of Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio. Prior to this, exports were handled on a departmental basis as part of the chemical products division.

Mr. Sampson will be in charge of sales of all the company's line of industrial chemicals outside the US with the exception of Canada, where sales are handled by Emery's subsidiary, Emery Industries (Canada) Ltd.

Scientific Chemicals, Inc.: New Name of Chicago Firm

Scientific Chemicals, Inc., is the new streamlined name of Scientific Oil Compounding Company, fifty year old Chicago, Ill., firm.

The name has been chosen to describe more accurately the company's services as a consulting laboratory and manufacturer-formulator of fungicides, bactericides and specialty chemicals. The former name reflected the company's initial role as a compounder of vegetable oil products.

FTC May Want Proof

—Continued from page 7

the uses for the product which are intended, represented or customary."

Mr. Williams explained that to assure adequate control under this definition, a manufacturer must not only have a plan but also facilities and procedures, a qualified staff, and the necessary know-how to carry out a program of quality control on a continuous basis.

Close supervision and inspection at the point of manufacture is necessary, he said if the claim of adequacy is to be fairly supported.

Mr. Williams also told the group that the FTC probably will recommend to congress a change in the law to give the commission more authority to supervise drug advertising in professional journals. At the present time, the commission has no authority over such advertising if it is "disseminated only to members of the medical profession, contains no false representation of material fact, and includes or is accompanied in each instance by the truthful disclosure of the formula showing quantitatively each ingredient of such drug."

Taxation Battle

—Continued from page 3

ing out-of-state corporation incomes if the business within the taxing state is limited to solicitation of purchases of products to be shipped in from another state.

At the same time it ordered an investigation by the judiciary committee of the house, or by the senate finance committee, of state taxation of incomes of interstate businesses.

The inquiry, which is being conducted by the house committee, had hardly begun, however, when it developed that state income taxes were but one part of the problem.

Because of the decision in the Scripto case upholding Florida's use tax it was apparent to congress that a study broader than that limited to taxing incomes would have to be conducted if a successful attack was to be made on the problem.

Hence, HR 4363, which provides the comprehensive authority necessary to consider all matters relating to taxation by the states which affect business activities in interstate commerce.

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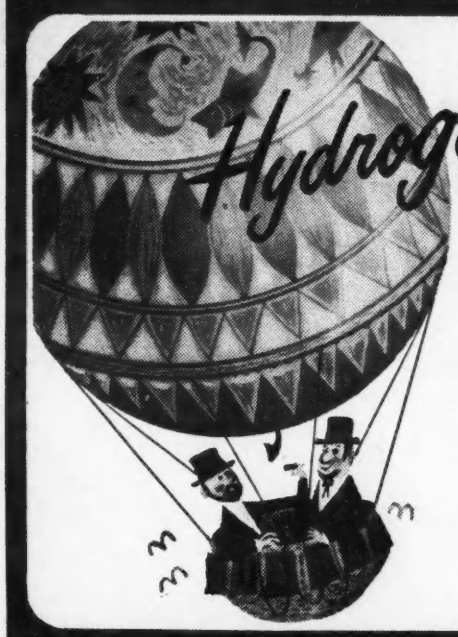

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Trade Name Chemicals

Nonionics Production Is Expected To Top 500 Million Pounds by '65

Production of nonionic surfactants last year amounted to about 400 million pounds, more than five times the approximately 70 million pounds turned out ten years ago. It's expected that nonionics will continue an upward trend and will top 500 million pounds by 1965. Nonionics currently make up about 25 percent of surfactants output. In raw materials, the greatest changes in nonionics during the ten-year growth period have centered around ethylene oxide adducts, the most important of which are the alkylphenols and the fatty alcohols.

Use of ethylene oxide in nonionic surfactants amounted to about 125 million pounds last year and should be about 180 million pounds by '65. As a detergent raw material, it compares with dodecylbenzene in anionic alkyl aryl sulfonates.

Since ethylene oxide does form a low-cost raw material in plentiful supply for the hydrophilic portion of the nonionic, future developments will probably be in variations in hydrophobe structure.

Use of higher alkylphenols for the hydrophobic portion of the nonionic has been on the increase. Recently, there has been increased use of dodecylphenol in nonionics. One large end-user made the shift from nonylphenol to dodecylphenol-based nonionics last year.

No Major Shift to Dodecylphenol

However, sources see no major shift from nonylphenol to dodecylphenol since there is not that much of a clear-cut difference between the two alkylphenols. Dodecylphenol has been in commercial use a little more than a year.

Where a subtle difference is needed, some sources say dodecylphenol may be favored. For example, in making an emulsion polymer of an acrylate monomer, a surfactant of high ethylene oxide content would fill the bill. However, if a consumer is working with a higher acrylate, he might favor the dodecylphenol-ethylene oxide adduct.

Union Carbide Chemicals Company is marketing "Tergitol 12-P-9," a dodecylphenol adduct with 9 mols of ethylene oxide, which the company reports can be used in place of nonylphenol adducts. The product is soluble in aromatic hydrocarbons and has a cloud point range of 15 to 20 degrees C.

Other dodecylphenol-based products now being supplied by Carbide include "12-P-6" and "12-P-12" with 6 and 12 mols, respectively, of ethylene oxide.

A few years ago, Carbide reports, octyl- and nonylphenol adducts were used almost interchangeably and choice was based primarily on cloud point and solubility.

However, these raw materials have become well known items of commerce—nonylphenol production jumped from 9 million pounds in 1954 to 36 million pounds in '59—and finer distinctions are being made by consumers. Differences in odor and viscosity in finished detergent formulations are now factors to be taken into consideration.

Performance Differences Cited

As a result of the increase in know-how in evaluating and applying small differences in performance, nonionics derived from octylphenol and nonyphenol are not as directly competitive as they were a few years ago. They may now find their way into different uses based on small differences in properties.

In the fast-growing liquid detergent field minor differences in emulsifying properties, detergency and solubilities are of prime importance.

This trend to better understanding of small performance differences by both formulator and raw materials supplier has been accelerated by increasingly stiff competition for household and industrial detergent markets.

The nonionics in household products have capitalized in part on the increased use of automatic home laundry and dishwashing machines.

The nonionics are highly potent grease emulsifiers. In automatic washing machines, where high foaming is a detriment, the nonionics make possible blends with low-foaming characteristics.

The alkylphenol adducts function as detergents with 10 to 12 mols of ethylene oxide and, as the ethylene oxide side chain is reduced, their good emulsifying properties come into play.

It's estimated that alkylphenol-based products make up about 25 percent, or an 85-million-pound slice, of the total nonionics consumption. By far the bulk of applications are in commercial laundries and textile and other industrial uses dependent on heavy duty formulations.

For light-duty detergents, which move into household products, the alkylphenol-based nonionics are sulfonated and ethylene oxide content is reduced.

Nonylphenol Still Tops

For the future, observers see nothing in the cards that would indicate nonylphenol will not continue to be a primary nonionic surfactant intermediate.

There are a few miscellaneous end-uses (intermediate for lube oil additives, oil-soluble phenolic resins, corrosion inhibitors, etc.), but far and away the major portion of the market is in the production of nonylphenol adducts of ethylene oxide as surfactants.

In addition, where nonylphenol functions as an emulsifier in some petroleum products, it's regarded by many as added surfactant use.

In the merchant market, sales of nonylphenol are understandably small since most major producers make alkylpenol-ethylene oxide adducts. For example, Jefferson Chemical Company markets "Surfonics"; Union Carbide Chemicals Company has "Tergitols," and Antara Chemicals manufactures "Igepals."

Each of these companies also markets surfactants other than nonionic alkylphenols under their respective tradenames.

Open market sales amounted to 4.2 million pounds in 1956 and 4.6 million pounds in '58 as against production during those years of 20.1 million pounds and 26.8 million pounds, respectively.

An exception was 1959, when production amounted to 35.9 million pounds and sales jumped to 11.4 million pounds, according to Tariff Commission figures.

Sales Between Producers

One explanation is that a producer switched facilities to making higher phenols so that there was considerable sale of nonylphenol between producers during an adjustment period of several months in '59. It's believed that these sales were incorporated in the Tariff Commission's report.

Some estimates of the growth of nonylphenol indicate that it may have reached 50 million pounds last year. However, this would include some unrefined material (5-7 million pounds) resulting from alkylation of phenols in petroleum streams.

Jefferson chemical, which produces a wide range of standard nonylphenol-ethylene oxide adducts under the Surfonic-N" trade

—*Continued on page 68*

NONYLPHENOL PRODUCTION

1961 . . .	*50.0 million lbs.
1960 . . .	*43.0 million lbs.
1959 . . .	35.9 million lbs.
1958 . . .	26.9 million lbs.
1957 . . .	20.4 million lbs.
1956 . . .	20.1 million lbs.
1955 . . .	16.2 million lbs.
1954 . . .	9.2 million lbs.

*Estimate

Source: Tariff Commission

Essential Oils, Aromatics

Spearmint dropped $1 per pound and Bourbon vanilla beans advanced 5 cents per pound, according to various industry spokesmen last week. Sandalwood is said to be continuing firm as is caraway, while bois de rose and peppermint are reported to be weaker. An interesting situation is developing in lemongrass. Apparently the new crop that was to have been such a good one, is now said to have been severely damaged by drought last month. This means that the oil, due here in August, may be considerably higher than was originally anticipated. Some say it may be as much as 10 percent higher than current quotations.

Dealers here report great difficulty in getting enough lemon oil to meet the demand. Growers in California, who say there is a shortage, also say they expect to have plentiful supplies in June. One producer on the Coast already has announced that as of July 1 they will double the price of their oil. Less than a year ago there was reported to be an enormous surplus of lemon oil in California.

Price Trends

Advanced

Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Spearmint, $1 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 1, 1960
144.02	144.11	143.39	146.89

For Current Prices see page 9

Essential Oils

Bois de Rose—This oil is easier at source, according to essential oil company representatives here in the New York area.

Prices on spot continue at their previously quoted levels: Brazilian continues at $2.05 per pound and Peruvian continues at $1.65 per pound.

Caraway—News from source is that caraway oil is stronger.

Spot price continues at its previous level, $3.75 per pound.

According to statistical information, the bulk of the caraway that is sold in the United States comes from Holland, where the soil is especially suitable for its growth. It was first planted in Holland around the middle of the 19th century and now it is one of the leading crops there.

Harvesting is done in July when the seed turns to a dark brown.

It takes some 15 months for the plant to mature which means that planting is done toward the end of March or the beginning of April, along about this time of year. The plant germinates within one or two weeks.

It is usually planted in fertile, well-cultivated land. It is planted in rows which are from 12 to 16 inches apart.

Sometimes the plants are covered over lightly so they will be protected for winter.

In the springtime, the soil is loosened and the plants weeded. They bloom in May and ripen early in July.

If the seed is not harvested when the color changes to dark brown, it will drop off. Hence, it is better to harvest a little early than a little late.

This oil is used in a variety of ways. For example, it is a favorite ingredient in oral products when the compounder wishes to camouflage an unpleasant odor or taste.

It is also used in the scenting of soaps. The principal use, however, is in the flavoring of many types of food products such as pickles, confectionery, meats and liquors.

Citronella—We have been advised that in late March a shipment of citronella oil left Colombia for the port of New York. This shipment of 10 drums is said to be the first citronella oil to be sent to the US from Colombia.

This oil has the following properties, as determined by laboratories in New York:

- Specific gravity at 25/25°—0.8807 to 0.8829.
- Optical rotation—2.380 to 2.40°.
- Refractive index at 20°—1.4690.
- Total geraniol content—91.3 percent.
- Aldehyde content, calculated as citronellal—43.0 to 44.5 percent.
- Solubility—Clearly soluble at all dilutions between 1 and 2 volumes, no opalescence on further dilution.

Lavandin—According to a well-informed news source who is a world traveler, the economic prospects for Abrial lavandin are good.

In general, the reason is that the world's standard of living is rising.

In particular, the reason is that the world's people are taking more baths and lavandin is a favorite perfuming agent for soapmakers.

It is reported that a good deal of lavandin, which is a hybrid between true lavender and spike lavender, is being planted now in France. These planting, however, will not bear fully for about three years.

The fact that this industry is growing is in direct contrast with many of the other perfume raw material industries in France. Relatively low returns to the farmers have driven many of them out of the business.

And what with France's tourist industry booming, these same farmers can support themselves and their families better during the winter months by taking construction jobs, for instance, and washing dishes, than they ever could by picking flowers and operating distilleries.

Because cheap labor in France is not nearly so plentiful as it used to be, many of the perfume raw material companies are relocating in more primitive areas of the world. Customarily, they take the trained technicians and some of the machinery with them to their new quarters, say to the East, to Central America, to South America.

Lemongrass—Spot price remains at its previously quoted price, $2.45 per pound.

From source, however, comes the word that the market is firming and that this firmness will be evident on spot in mid or late summer.

The new crop, which is produced in April-May, is said to have suffered from an extremely dry March—the height of its growing season. For his reason yield is expected to be diminished as will be actual plant material.

Carryover from the last season is said to be small and demand predicted to be high.

So, as a result of these factors, the spot price for material arriving in New York in August is expected to be some 10 percent higher.

Previously, it had been reported that the new crop was a large one, but this was before the drought had done is damage.

Spearmint—The appearance of more and more oil at source is depressing the spot market.

From its previous price, $6.50 per pound, spearmint oil has dropped to $5.50 per pound.

Seeds and Spices

Allspice—Jamaican material had advanced in price from 70c. per pound to 71c. per pound.

Canaryseed—Moroccan material has advanced in price from $9.30 per pound to $10.60 per pound. Argentine material also has advanced. From its previous price, $10.50 per pound, it has risen to $10.80 per pound.

Ginger—No significant price changes were noted among the various grades of ginger.

Nutmeg—West Indian material advanced in price from $1.13 per pound to $1.20 per pound. East Indian material remained at its previous quotation, $1.20 per pound.

Pepper—From its previous level, 48½c. per pound, Malabar black has dropped to 47c. per pound. Lampong black has

Imports Detained at N.Y.

Week Ended March 10, 1961

Black pepper, 160 bags.
Cassia, 2 lots, 150 bales.
Fennel seed, 2 lots, 170 bags.
Ginger, 200 bags.
Ginger, spent, 62 bags.
Nutmegs, 3 lots, 72 bags.
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Essential Oils

dropped from its previously quoted level, 48c. per pound, to 47c. per pound.

Muntok white has dropped from its previous level, 65c. per pound, to an even 60c. per pound.

Pepper Production: 1960

	Black	White
India (Dec. 1960/March 1961)	24,000	—
Ceylon	—	—
Sarawak	1,000	5,500
Lampong	21,000	—
Muntok	—	3,500
Indonesian small islands	500	—
Thailand	500	—
Madagascar	500	—
Brazil	2,100	2,100
Total	49,600	11,100

Estimated, in terms of tons.

Vanilla Beans—A slight advance was noted in Bourbon vanilla beans.

From the previous range, $6.90 to $7.10 per pound, the range has risen to $6.95 to $7.25.

Material from Mexico has not advanced in price, it was said.

There is apparently plenty of Bourbon material available. The situation, however, at source is uncertain.

According to reports, the government over there has established some sort of quota. One trade spokesman said that the shippers had to declare the quantity of material they had on hand.

Then the government gave them permission to sell 20 percent of this quota during roughly a 6-weeks period. The current period runs out April 25. At that time, supposedly, the government will give these shippers permission to sell a second 20 percent of their originally-declared material.

The feeling here in New York is that

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Essential Oils

the Malagasay government will continue to have rather strict control over exports of vanilla beans.

Essential Oil Briefs

PERFUMERS TO MEET: "Experimental Findings on Odor and Olfaction" will be the theme of this year's meeting of the American Society of Perfumers which will be on April 13 at the Essex House, New York.

The three speakers include Dr. Trygve Engen of Brown University, Dr. D. Tucker of Florida State University, and Dr. M. E. Beets of International Flavors and Fragrances, Inc., Hilversum, Holland.

TALK ON OILS: Ernest Polak, vice-president of Polak Frutal Works, will talk to the Society of Flavor Chemists on "Biogenesis of Essential Oils" at the April 6th meeting at the Sheraton Russel Hotel in New York.

Mr. Polak's writings on this subject have already been published but because of the great advances in biochemistry during the past few years, he feels the literature now must be brought up to date. Further information may be obtained from Mr. Anthony J. Clemente, Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York.

25-YEAR EMPLOYEE HONORED: Mr. Norman E. Gallagher, sales representative of Ungerer & Co., recently became a member of the company's Quarter-Century Club. Mr. Gallagher joined Ungerer's sales force on April 1, 1936.

A luncheon held in Mr. Gallagher's honor was attended by members of the Quarter-Century Club and officers of the company. Mr. Kenneth G. Vorhees, president of Ungerer & Co. presented Mr. Gallagher with an engraved gold watch.

Sulfur, Bismuth on List For Exploration Assistance

The government is adding sulfur and bismuth, along with several other products, to the list of minerals eligible for exploration assistance. It is also increasing the amount that the government will advance for exploration of items in short supply.

Announcement of the changes in the minerals exploration program of Department of the Interior was made last week by Secretary Steward L. Udall.

Besides sulfur and bismuth, Mr. Udall also added gold, silver, tellurium and iron ore to the list of commodities for which the government will pay part of the costs of exploration.

To stimulate discovery of new sources of scarce metals and minerals, the government will now contribute 75 percent instead of 50 percent of the total allowable costs for exploration of the following:

Asbestos, bauxite, beryllium, chromite, columbium, corundum, industrial diamonds, crucible flake graphite, strategic kyanite, manganese, mercury, strategic mica, nickel, platinum group metals, quartz crystal (piezoelectric), block steatite talc, tantalum and tin.

The government will continue to pay 50 percent of the total allowable costs of the exploration for the following:

Antimony, bismuth, cadmium, cobalt, copper, fluorspar, gold, iron ore, lead, molybdenum, monazite, rare earths, rutile, selium, silver, sulfur, tellurium, thorium, uranium, and zinc.

Consumer's Council

—*Continued from page 4*

Motley, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in a letter to President Kennedy.

He said such an agency is not needed because of the acts under which government departments and agencies operate "already require that they consider carefully the public interest before reaching their decisions."

Private industries are hurt by delays, sometimes of months and years, in decisions these regulatory agencies make on rate adjustments, Mr. Motley said. "To add another government agency to the list of the many already participating in these proceedings would undoubtedly compound this problem of delay.

"In many proceedings before regulatory agencies, both federal and state, governmental representatives will outnumber private interests," Mr. Motley said.

Potash Operation

—*Continued from page 5*

mine shaft near Moab, Utah, and the new Texas Gulf plant is expected to begin operations by the end of 1962.

Texas Gulf has been examining the possibilities of diversification for a number of years, according to Claude O. Stephens, president. The company's goal has been to find "projects or companies through which we could profitably capitalize on our experience as an extractive company." The potash project, he says, "is a major step in this direction."

Methyl Trithion Pesticide Is Available From Stauffer

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, has introduced methyl trithion, a new cotton pesticide said to control both insects and mites. The material, developed by Stauffer's research laboratory, has not been commercially available prior to this season.

Methyl trithion is reported to be effective in controlling the boll weevil, cotton aphid, fleahopper and cotton leafworm.

SOCMA to Hear Dow Man

Dr. Leroy D. Smithers, president of Dow Chemical of Canada, Ltd., will address the next monthly luncheon meeting of Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, slated for April 13 at the Roosevelt hotel in New York. His topic is "Canada 1961."

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Coating Materials

Antimony oxide and dicyclohexyl phthalate prices were boosted last week, following increases in related raw materials. Antimony ore prices have been on an upward trend in recent weeks finally resulting in a price boost on the oxide. The 3½ cent increase went into effect last Wednesday according to one source. Others in the trade reported that the new price would probably become market-wide. The new carlot price is 30 cents per pound.

One of the most active uses for antimony oxide currently is in flameproofing materials. Government contracts as well as other civilian uses are reported to be taking large quantities of the oxide.

Dicyclohexyl phthalate prices went up April 1 to a new carlot price of 49½ cents after a similar increase in cyclohexanol. The 1½ cents per pound increase is the only price change in the phthalate ester market. Demand for the esters is reported to be at routine levels. The pressure to meet customers' demands seems to have ended with the improvement in supplies and lessened demand.

Casein listings dipped lower for the week. Argentine casein could be had in some quarters at about 15¼ cents a pound, delivered. French casein also continued to be offered at about 15¼ cents, causing some in the trade to comment on a possible price war between the two commodities. Stocks of the Argentine material is estimated at around 14,000 to 15,000 tons with the French angling for a piece of this market the prospects for establishing a floor under casein prices seem dim indeed.

Price Trends

Advanced
Antimony oxide, 3½c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 1, 1960
104.56	104.55	104.55	103.03

For Current Prices see page 9

April 1 Price Advances
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, 1½c. per lb.

Other areas in the coating markets continued to be generally routine. Shellac importers are awaiting the surge in business that comes about this time of the year. Titanium producers did not seem overly concerned with the ten percent decrease in production (or about 50,000 tons) registered last year. They point out that March and January were both excellent months in regard to sales, and feel that last year's poor production was in harmony with the decline in nation's economy.

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—The trend toward higher prices on foreign markets for antimony oxide resulted in a 3½c. a pound increase last week, according to the announcement of one leading producer. Reaction in the trade indicated that the increase was expected and that other companies would follow suit shortly.

The new listing went into effect last Wednesday (March 29) and is reported to be the first increase on the oxide since March, 1960. At that time a 2c. per pound boost was posted.

Trade sources here report that in recent week Japanese interests have been paying premium prices for the ores. While it would be expected that the antimony metal listings would also be boosted with its oxide, sources report that the metal price would probably be increased within the week.

According to the latest listing the price for antimony oxide is 30c. per pound, bags, frt. alld., car lot quantities, l.c.l. price is 31½c.

One of the livest end-uses for antimony oxide sources report is the use of antimony oxide in flameproofing coatings.

Chrome Colors—Chrome yellow and orange (C.P.) production was placed at 1,539 short tons in January reports the Census Bureau. This was about the same as the figure reported for December of last year. Stocks of the yellows and oranges dropped almost 300 tons during the month of January. Stocks on hand at producers' plants were reported at 2,634 short tons on January 31.

Molybdate chrome orange production was reported at 387 short tons in January, compared to 402 short tons during the previous month. Stocks held at producers plants were reported at 675 short tons, up from the 523 tons on hand at the beginning of the month.

Chrome oxide green output was placed at 262 short tons in December. No figure is available for January since, according to the Census Bureau, the figure would reveal production for a particular producer. Stocks at the end of January totaled 652 short tons, against 710 short tons at the beginning of the month.

Titanium Dioxide—Current sales of titanium dioxide are reported to be moving well, although the performance over the past 12 months has been spotty. Last year production of titanium dioxide dropped 10 percent. Trade sources account for the reduction in the production as a result of the slump that hit the economy rather than any curtailing in the traditional end-uses for the oxide.

Census reports that last year overall output was around 454,900 short tons, a drop of 51,000 short tons from the level reported for 1959. Production in January, at 36,200 short tons, was 1,000 short tons higher than December's level of 35,157 short tons but lower than the 38,144 short tons reported for January, 1959.

Despite the drop in output in January, sources report that sales in January were at good volumes. February proved to be poor in performance, however. To date, March sales seem to have re-gained some of the ground lost in February, sources say. Demand from paint sources has been about normal.

Stocks of titanium dioxide at the end of January held at producers' plants were reported to Census at 70,038 short tons, a decrease of about 1,000 short tons from the level on hand at the beginning of the month.

Zinc Oxide—The market for zinc oxide is reported to be about routine in all respects. Listings continue at the same level established a few months ago. Supplies are ample. Market outlook: more of the same.

Synthetic Resins

The following preliminary figures show production and sales in pounds for 1960, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

Preliminary Total 1960	Production	Sales
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:		
Molding resins	208,101,899	191,406,855
Laminating resins	69,553,985	44,604,724
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	25,532,405	20,682,696
Urea and melamine resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight modified	37,016,217	26,592,624
Styrene resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight modified	71,022,169	64,821,910
Vinyl resins:		
Total all types	1,167,102,002	1,096,294,642
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	256,050,561	101,042,043
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other material except styrene	72,723,012	41,982,327
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:		
Unmodified	7,672,896	4,407,423
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other material except styrene	7,488,120	4,127,775
Rosin modification for protective coatings:		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (other gums, esterified with glycerol)	10,758,042	10,933,337
Esterified with other alcolhols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.	8,590,987	8,478,888
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	24,460,805	23,529,623
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	32,938,050	24,817,633
All other modifications	51,462,413	50,341,448
Coumarone-indene and petroleum polymer resins	232,162,158	231,067,080
Miscellaneous plastics and resin materials	295,540,637	253,396,195

Lacquer Materials

Nitrocellulose — Demand for nitrocellulose currently in line with the general economy, slightly improved in the past

Coating Materials

few weeks, but still below the levels established last year. Prices are unchanged; supplies adequate.

Plasticizers—The only ester to be boosted this month is dicyclohexyl phthalate. A 1½c. a pound increase went into effect on April 1. The new price is 49½c. for carlot quantities.

The esters are reported to be moving in satisfactory volume although the brisk demand that featured the market in the past six months does not seem to be as apparent, sources say. With the prospect of new sources of naphthalene by year's end, some sources believe, the price boost accomplished last January 1 may give way to a sharp reversal in supplies of the naphthalene-phthalic anhydride-ester picture. For the present, supplies are reported to be ample with demand from all sources considered to be routine.

Natural Resins

Gums—After a price increase a few weeks ago on some grades of the copal gums, the market settled into a steady groove. Shipments from the Congo have some in the trade a little nervous, but arrivals of shipments seem to be on a regular basis.

Shellac—Spring pickup in sales is just around the corner, sources say, and this surge in business should bring shellac business back to life. Prices are reported to be unchanged for all grades with supplies adequate.

Miscellaneous

Casein—A price war between Argentine and French casein seem to be shaping up, according to one source close to the trade. Basis for this pessimistic outlook is the mounting unsold stocks of both Argentine and French casein as well as the skidding prices. Unsold stocks of Argentine casein is estimated at between 14,000 and 15,000 tons, with the more likely as the weather in the Argentine is expected to hold long enough to continue production through April. Normally the season is over by February, sources report.

French production of casein is said to be at a near-record. The excess is being directed at this market and the French are making the price attractive. French casein at 15¼c. and with some offerds of Argentine casein at 15¼c., delivered, indicates to some in the trade that the bottom in the casein market may still lay in the future. Consumers seem to have adopted a wait-and-see attitude on just that basis.

Naval Stores

The average price paid per barrel of commercial crude pine gum was $36.80 per standard barrel for the week ending Mar. 18. For the previous week, the price paid per barrel was reported at $36.90 and for a year ago, $31.90.

Overall sales of gum naval stores was placed at 3,380 drums equivalents for the week of Mar. 24. Drum sales were made at: WW, $14.00 to $14.50; WG, $13.65; N, $16.75 and M and below, $13.25.

Coating Materials Briefs

GE IN TEXAS: The Silicone Products Department of General Electric Company, Waterford, N.Y., has set up its second sales office in Texas. Located in Houston, the new addition is said to be the result of the continuing growth of sales in the southwest.

PACKAGING IDEAS: A series of low-molecular weight resins will be demonstrated by Eastman Chemicals Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn., at the National Packaging Exposition in Chicago April 10 to 13. "Epolene" is described as similar to plastic-grade polyethylene and is expected to find new uses in high-gloss coatings for folding cartons and functional coatings for corrugated board, Eastman reports.

POLYURETHANE FOR REDWOODS: A polyurethane redwood finishing system is offered by Sapolin Paints, Inc., New York. The new coating is designed to provide a weatherproof finish for interior and exterior surfaces, and makes use of an ultra-violet filter to resist sunlight. The system consists of a redwood stain finish, and a clear gloss top coating both available in quarts and gallons.

PRICE INCREASE REVOKED: American-Marietta Company, Chicago, revoked a 1c. a pound price increase scheduled for April 1 on resins used as adhesives in exterior grades of plywood and hardboard. The increase was called off when other producers failed to go along, according to a spokesman for the company.

TRUE BLUE DISPERSION: A new phthalo blue dispersion has been developed by the Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio. "Aurasperse" is reported to eliminate troublesome variations in blue paint production, while providing good dispersion characteristics at a moderate price. "Aurasperse" is now available in commercial quantities, the company reports.

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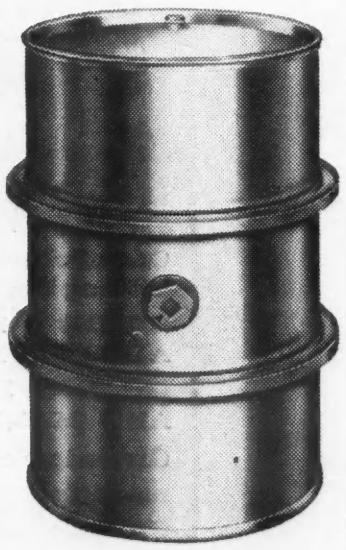

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Jobs & People

American Zinc Institute, New York—**Mahlon E. Wood** has been appointed market development engineer.

Amoco Chemicals Corporation, Chicago—**James F. Mayer,** chemical engineer, has been appointed a group leader at the sales technical service laboratory.

General Dyestuff Company, New York, a division of General Aniline & Film Corporation—**Robert J. Holmes** has been named to the newly-created position of acting product manager for optical brighteners.

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.—**Arthur F. Brown,** a member of the Hercules board and general manager of the Imperial Color Chemical & Paper Department, is retiring after forty years with Imperial.

Hexcel Products, Inc., Berkeley, Calif. — **William E. Lowery** has joined the applied plastics division as a technical representative in charge of urethane rigid foam materials.

Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia—**Ralph C. Schaeffer** has been appointed district sales manager at Salt Lake City, Utah, for the western industrial chemicals division.

Shell Development Company, Emeryville, Calif.—**John I. Gmitro** has joined the staff of the Emeryville research center as an engineer in the oil process engineering department.

Treplow Chemical Company, Paterson, N. J.—**Harry H. Borowsky** has been appointed manager of sales development.

Ungerer & Co., New York—**George Brannigan,** vice-president, has just returned from a trip to oversee the workings of a newly-established subsidiary in London—Ungerer, Ltd.

United States Borax & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles—**W. P. Brashear,** sales representative, has been transferred from Sulphur Springs, Tex., to Madison, Wis.

Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, a division of Stauffer Chemical Company—**Robert S. Cooper** has been named supervisor of applications research.

Lead's New Frontiers Theme for Industry Parley

One entire half-day session of the thirty-third annual meeting of the Lead Industries Association at the Drake hotel, Chicago, on May 2 and 3, will be devoted to new frontiers in lead and will feature new commercial and experimental developments in the use of the metal. A number of these new products will also be on display.

Other sessions will cover progress in the more established uses and the general outlook for lead, according to the preliminary program announced today by Robert L. Ziegfeld, secretary-treasurer.

The opening session on the morning of May 2 will be held jointly with the American Zinc Institute and will also be the closing session of that organization's annual meeting. Featured at the session will be a discussion of "Lead and Zinc in a Changing World" by R. L. Stubbs, director-general of both the lead and zinc development associations in England.

DuPont Fluid Renamed

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has changed the name of its new dry cleaning fluid (OPD, 3/27/61) from "Fasclene" to "Valclene." The reason: legal complications.

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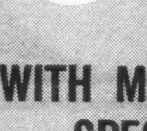

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Active trading for export in tallow and greases featured the oils and fats market last week. Export business coupled with liberal short covering boosted this market ½ cent per pound. Offerings were scarcer and held at least ¼ cent above the higher levels. Sales for shipment to Russia were indicated at 15,000 tons bringing total purchases for Russian account up to about 75,000 tons during the past month.

Soybean and cottonseed oils were sharply higher with the advance in soybean futures which was not sustained, both oils closing only slightly higher. Firm tone prevailed in corn oil reflecting scarcity of available supplies, while peanut oil sold ¼ cent lower. Olive oil for shipment from Spain continued firm mainly due to active demand from European buyers. American importers showed little interest in replacements, but the local market remained steady. Crude coconut oil was easier and fractionally lower for shipment from the Pacific coast.

Industrial oils were quiet, with prices unchanged and well held. Linseed oil moved in better volume against existing contracts, while new business was light. Tung oil was quiet and unchanged. Oiticica oil was in fair request at unchanged prices for prompt needs. Rapeseed oil was in limited supply and firmly held at the recent advance. Crude menhaden oil commanded more consumer and export interest. Supplies were firmly held at unchanged prices. Refined fish oils were steady. Tall oils were in steady demand and firm.

Oilmeals were stronger, except linseed. Soybean meal was firmer advancing $1.50 per ton, cottonseed meal was also up $1.50 and peanut meal $1 per ton. Linseed meal declined $1.50 per ton.

CCC purchased 16.8 million pounds of vegetable oil shortening and 4.2 million pounds of cottonseed salad oil last week for donation to needy people outside the United States.

This is in addition to the 8.5 million pounds of vegetable oil shortening and 4 million pounds of cottonseed salad oil purchased in February. The shortening will be packed in 3-pound and 50-pound cans, and the salad oil in 1-gallon and 5-gallon cans.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cottonseed meal, $1.50 per ton.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Greases, ½c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $1 per ton.
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton.
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Lard, cash, ¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1.50 per ton.
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ⅜c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 1, 1960
109.45	108.35	110.09	114.65

For Current Prices see page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Steady tone prevailed in this market. No. 1 Brazilian was maintained at 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Domestic oil was steady at unchanged quotations.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	....	1,300,000
Previous week	....	2,800,000
Corresponding week, 1960	....	1,000,000
Total this year	....	21,404,000
Corresponding period, 1960	1,398,600	21,220,000

Coconut—This market was easy and fractionally lower. Crude dropped to 11⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, prompt shipment. The New York market was quiet and nominal at 12⅞c., tankcars, prompt delivery.

Corn—Offerings continued light. Crude was firm at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b., prompt shipment. Refined oil was well held at 21.23c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Futures moved irregularly with soybeans on the New York Produce Exchange last week. Early sharp gains were not sustained because of liberal liquidation, the market closing slightly higher for the period. Trading was active, with commission houses on both sides. Moderate lifting of May hedges took place with trade interests absorbing May against sales in July. Cash oil was firm with crude. Refined salad was held at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Crude cottonseed oil was strong and slightly higher at 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, in the Valley and Waco and 13¼c. to 13½c. in the southeast.

Disappearance of refined cottonseed oil in February was indicated at 2,275 tankcars compared with 3,333 in January and 2,974 in February last year. This brought the total for seven months (August through February) to 17,298 tankcars against 16,687 during the same period last year. Visible supply of oil was estimated at 15,488 tankcars at the end of February compared with 15,436, a year ago.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Thursday, March 30, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
May	949	15.75	15.11	15.58S
July	941	15.47	15.04	15.39S
Sept.	97	14.68	14.34	14.45@14.49
Oct.	65	13.85	13.62	13.76S
Dec.	42	13.85	13.62	13.68S

Total sales and switches, 2,094 contracts.

Olive — Primary markets continued strong because of active demand for European delivery. Shipments from Spain were maintained at $53 to $54 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. ports. Italy was reported absorbing from 3,000 to 4,000 tons of oil weekly from Spain and Greece has asked offers for 4,000 tons. Demand for US account was light and spotty. Trading in the local market continued limited to actual needs. Stocks on spot ranged from $2.35 to $2.40 per gallon, drums, duty paid, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Peanut—Crude was easy and sold ¼c. lower. Sales took place at 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined oil declined to 18½c., tankcars, New York basis.

Peanuts crushed in February for oil and meal totaled about 28.6 million pounds, bringing this season's (7 months) total to 130.3 million pounds compared with 114.6 million pounds for the same period last year.

The Department of Agriculture has announced that about 50,000 tons of peanuts (farmers stock basis) remain to be offered by CCC for sale on a competitive bid basis for domestic crushing and unrestricted export.

Sales of these peanuts will be completed, if market conditions permit, by the first half of June, and further offerings will not be made until it can be de-

Cottonseed Crush: February

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during February and January, 1961, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:

Cottonseed

	February	January
	Tons	
Receipts at mills[1]	71,200	226,600
Crushed or used	525,700	666,900
Stocks at mills	1,509,800	1,964,300

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	179,000,000	223,800,000
Stocks at mills	54,300,000	60,300,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	247,400	309,800
Stocks at mills	239,600	227,200

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	123,300	155,100
Stocks at mills	90,400	87,700

* Revised.
[1] Net receipts for each state are derived from the quantity of seed crushed and the net changes in stocks.

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FEEDER/SCREENER — S/S Syntron 24" x72" tot. encl. w/rectifier.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

termined that supplies will be available from the 1961 crop.

Soybean — Sharp fluctuations in soybeans futures were reflected in oil but early advances were not sustained. Export business improved. Spain was reported to have bought 25,000 tons of degummed soybean oil for April-May shipment. Crude closed slightly higher for the week at 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur, unrestricted, spot delivery. Refined salad was held at 15.40c., tankcars, New York basis.

Disappearance of crude soybean oil in February totaled 6,112 tankcars compared with 6,205 in January and 5,987 in February last year. Total disappearance during the five months of this season (October through February) was 29,921 tankcars compared to 28,019 for the same period last season. Visible oil supply was estimated at 24,732 tankcars at the end of February and against 20,100 a year ago.

Tung—Buying interest lagged. Imported oil was unchanged, ranging from 27½c. to 27¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, for prompt delivery, according to seller. Drums were quiet and quoted at 29c. to 29½c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

CCC sold 120,000 pounds of tung oil last week as follows; ½ car at 27c. per pound, bulk, f.o.b. Marrero, La., ½ car at 27.35c. and 1 car at 27.15c. Sales the week previous ranged from 27.09c. to 27.30c. per pound, same basis.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—This market closed steady, prices ranging from 53c. to 58c. per pound, spot, depending upon quantity.

Copra—Trading was quiet. Prompt shipment was more or less nominal at $152.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Flaxseed—Another spurt of activity occurred in cash flaxseed ahead of 3c. decline to $3.05 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. More than 350,000 bushels traded on to-arrive basis, bulk of business accomplished at $3.08, near top price of the season. Offerings increased substantially on sharp declines in all grains and seeds, sparked by government selling of corn. Fourteen cars traded in the spot market. Arrivals for all accounts totaled 112 cars, against 28 last year; shipments, 5 cars against 24 a year ago.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Active demand for export further stiffened this market. This brought short covering and market advanced at least ½c. per pound. Yellow grease was scarcer and nominal at 7⅝c. to 7¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered with 8c. asked in some quarters. Choice white was firm and nominal at 9¾c., same basis.

Lard—Market was quiet and easier. Cash lard declined to 13c. per pound, drums. Chicago.

Tallow—Heavy purchases for export, combined with short covering resulted in an advance of ½c. per pound, with sellers offering at least ¼c. more for most grades. Export business was active with sales for Russian account reported at 15,000 tons for May-June shipment bringing total purchases to around 75,000 tons during the past month. Soapers withdrew interest at the higher levels, while export inquiry continued keen. Bleachable fancy was nominal at 8⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; prime, 7⅞c. to 8c.; guaranteed fancy, 8⅝c. to 8¾c.; special, 7¾c. and No. 1, 7⅝c. to 7¾c., same basis. Edible tallow was lower at 11c., same basis. Guaranteed fancy was scarce and nominal at 9¼c., bulk, f.o.b. steamer and 1c. higher for drums, f.a.s.

Fish Oils

Cod—Buying interest continued fairly active with fair volume business reported for prompt and later delivery. Prompt shipment was quoted at 7⅛c. per pound, bulk, f.o.b. Gloucester, Mass. Stocks on spot were named at 8¼c. to 8⅜c., drums, as to quantity.

Menhaden—Crude was steady and held at 6½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works. Inquiry from exporters and consumers was quite active. Refined oil was firm. Light pressed was maintained at 10½c., tankcars, New York basis.

Whale—Reliable sources in London report the sale of between 150,000 tons to 200,000 tons of Antarctic whale oil at the basic price of 73½ pounds sterling per ton, c.i.f. North European ports to large European consumers. This compared with the sale last season of 160,000 tons to 170,000 tons at 72½ pounds sterling per ton, c.i.f. Details of the transaction were not yet available.

Soybean Crush: February

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during February and January, 1961, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:

Soybeans	February	January
	Tons	
Receipts at mills	843,200	1,130,200
Crushed or used	1,019,100	1,149,800
Stocks at mills	3,122,600	3,298,500
Crude Oil		
	Pounds	
Produced	371,100,000	418,700,000
Stocks at mills	90,900,000	113,100,000
Cake and Meal		
	[1] Tons	
Produced	796,000	904,900
Stocks at mills	168,000	133,900

[1] Includes millfeed (hull meal).

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal — Demand improved and limited supplies were lifted $1 to $1.50 per ton. Trading was chiefly in small lots. Meal, 41 percent, was raised to $55.50 per ton, sacked, Mississippi Valley area; $59, Alabama and $60 to $61, Georgia-Carolina area.

Cottonseed cake and meal exports in the 1960-61 first quarter, practically all to Western Europe, totaled 29,999 short tons against 91,489 tons for the like period last year.

Linseed Meal—Dullness persisted in this market, formula feed manufacturers holding bookings to small lots for immediate needs. Withdrawals were only fair. Prices dropped $1.50 a ton. Sharp declines in corn and other feed grains encouraged a waiting tendency. Government sales of corn, apparently to encourage participation in the feed grain program, brought weakness to most grains. Extracted meal, 34 percent protein, declined to $53.50 a ton, bulk, carlots, f.o.b. Minneapolis. Old process expeller meal was held at $60.50, April-July.

Linseed meal exports were down to one-half of October-December 1959 shipments. In the 1960-61 first quarter shipments amounted to 22,889 short tons compared with 44,430 tons in the 1959-60 quarter.

Peanut Meal—Supplies of meal continued low because most of recent government peanut sales were for export. Local demand has been sufficient to absorb small lots for sale. Prices were advanced for old process to $60 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. Georgia-Alabama. Solvent was raised to $58, same basis.

Soybean Meal — Curtailed production and moderately increased demand brought advances to this market but trading receded after the break in most feed grains. Meal for unrestricted billing advanced $1.50 per ton, other markets up $2 to $4. Only slight improvement was noted in formula feed busines. Meal, 44 percent protein, was quoted at $67.50 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur.

Soybean meal exports which account for more than three-fourths of the total exports of cake and meal were down 72,000 tons in the 1960-61 first quarter (October-December) from the corresponding quarter last year. Exports amounted to 183,741 short tons against 256,001 tons for the same period last year.

Waxes, Vegetable

Increased cost of replacements and lack of firm offers for shipment strengthened the Brazilian market last week. This was reflected locally and the spot closed firmer, though prices were unchanged, but not shadable. Local sellers also were offering sparingly following a good trade at the recent decline in quotations. No. 3 Ceara crude was steady and ranged from 60c. to 62c. per pound, spot, depending upon seller and quantity. Parnahyba was 2c. more. Yellows were steadier, with No. 1 Ceara named at 87c. to 89c. per pound, and Parnahyba, 89c. to 91c., same basis.

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2—Bird 24" x 38" Solid Bowl Continuous 304 SS.
1—Bird 36" x 50" solid bowl continuous, 347 SS.
1—Bird 40" x 60" solid bowl continuous, 316 SS, UNUSED.
3—Sharples PY14, PN14 Super-D-Canters 316 S.S.
2—Fletcher 48" Suspended 316 S.S. Perforated Basket.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

REACTORS — EVAPS — CONDS — TANKS

1—100 gal. 304 S.S. jacketed agitated Reactor.
3—Pfaudler 200 gal. glass lined jacketed Kettles.
1—300 gal. Hastelloy B jacketed kettle.
1—650 gal. 304 S.S. Reactor with 100 sq. ft. Bayonet Heater.
1—550 sq. ft. Buflovak monel single effect Evaporator.
1—500 gal. S.S. Mixing Tank with nickel coils.
1—2,000 gal. horizontal 304 S.S. tank 5' x 12'.
1—10,000 gal. rubber lined Tank, 10' x 17'6".
1—2,500 gal. vertical 304 SS Tank, 8' x 7'.
6—7500, 6000 and 2000 gal. Rubber Lined Tanks.
1—12,000 gal. horiz. steel Pressure Tank, 7'6"x36', 200 psi.
2—Glascote 26 sq. ft. glass lined jacketed Condensers, UNUSED.
4—Stainless Heat Exchangers; 536, 370, 315, 250 sq. ft.
1—24" dia. x 35', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

FILTERS

1—#5 Sweetland Filter 304 S.S. 120 sq. ft.
1—Oliver 6' dia. Horizontal Filter, 316 S.S.
1—Oliver 5' x 6' Steel Rotary Vacuum Precoat Filter.
1—U.S. 200 sq. ft. 304 S.S. Auto-Jet Filter.
1—Hercules 400 sq. ft. 304 SS pressure Filter.
1—Oliver 5'3"x8' Steel Rotary Vacuum, vaportite housing.
1—Feinc 5'x6' Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter.
1—Feinc 3' x 3' Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter.
2—Feinc 3' x 1' and 3' x 3' Stainless Steel Rotating Vacuum Filters, string discharge.
2—#10 Sweetland Filters, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.

DRYERS

1—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf with 17—60" x 80" shelves.
2—Buflovak 42"x120", atmospheric double drum Dryers, complete.
1—Buflovak 32" x 90" Atmos. Twin Drum Dryer.
2—Devine 4'x9', single drum, atmospheric.
1—Buflovak 3'x10' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—Baker Perkins 5'6"x6' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
6—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 5'x25', 6'x30', 6'x50'.
2—Louisville 8'x50' Stainless Steel lined Rotary Dryers.
9—Rotary Dryers 34"x30', 4'x40', 6'x50', 6'x60', 7'x80', 8'x87'.
1—Louisville 4-1/2' x 25' Inconel Rotary Dryer.
2—Link Belt, 7'5"x25', 6'4"x24", S.S. Louvre Dryers.
1—Stokes Model 38-A Tray Dryer with 16—36" x 36" SS shelves.
2—Atmos. Tray Dryers, 16 shelves, 40"x24".
1—P&S 6' wide Apron Conveyor Dryer 48' long.
2—Wyssmont Dryers, 304 SS, 6'2" and 9'6" dia.

MIXERS

1—Abbe 110 gal. 304 SS Jacketed Agitated Vacuum Dispersal Mixer.
2—Day Imperial 150 gal. jktd. double arm.
2—Baker Perkins 150 and 100 gal. jacketed double arm sigma blades.
1—Baker Perkins 50 gal. jacketed, double arm.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 and 100 gal.
2—Steel jacketed Powder Mixers, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Patterson 6' dia. Conical Blender 15 HP.
1—3' dia. Simpson Intensive Mixer.
1—2' dia. Simpson Intensive Mixer, 304 SS.
1—45" dia. Lancaster Mixer, 7-1/2 HP motor.
1—Patterson Kelly 150 cu. ft. Twin Shell Blender.
1—Sprout Waldron 1500# 304 SS Powder Mixer, 15 HP motor.

MISCELLANEOUS

3—Kinney Vacuum Pumps, 1000 cfm, 10 micron, 15 HP.
2—Hardinge 5' x 22" steel lined conical Ball Mills.
4—Mikro Pulverizers, #4TH, 1SH, 1SI and Bantam.
3—Abbe 2½' x 3' porcelain lined Pebble Mill XP motor.
1—Raymond 10" vert Mill, 10 HP.
1—No. 1 Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutter.
1—#18 Cumberland Rotary Cutter.
3—Swenson Walker Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30' sections.
2—#842 Rotex Sifters 60" x 84" double deck.
1—#24 Rotex Sifter, 20" x 64", Quadruple deck.

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Raymond Imp Mills; many sizes.
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Buflovak S/Steel Thermo-Recompression Evaporator.
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Pittsburg Lectro Dryers, Bac 25 and BWC 3400.
Devine Vac. Chamber Dryers, Double Door Model No. 36.
Stainless Lab. Drum Dryer, 8"x11½".
Bowen S/S Lab. Spray Dryer.

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BLAW-KNOX 600 cu. ft. Conical Blender; 9'6" Dia.
Baker Perkins Jktd. Mixers, 50 gal., 150 gal., 200 and 300 gal.
J. H. Day Cincinnatus Dbl. Arm Mixer; 300 gal. STAINLESS Jacketed.

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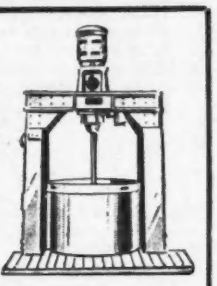

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2 Bird Rubber Covered, 48" with Plows; Fume Tight; 40 HP.

REACTORS—PRESSURE VESSELS

2 Stainless 400 gal. Reactors Jktd. Agtd. by Patterson and Struthers Wells.
6 Dorr-Oliver Stainless Steel Thickeners or Reaction Vessels; 550 gal. 5' x 5'.
Stainless Reactor, 2000 gal. Fully Jktd. Agitated.
Nickel Clad Reactor, 7'x11'6".
Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor or Digester; 50" x 17'4"; Jacketed; good for 300 PSI Internal.
Pfaudler Gl. Lined Reactors; all sizes from 50 to 500 gal.
Mojonnier Stainless Vac. Pans; 3'x10' and 6' x 12'; others.
Farrell-Birmingham Unused 2 Roll Mills 14" x 30"; late type; with Uni-Drives at a fraction of the new price.

COLLOID MILLS

Premier Stainless Model U3; 6" with 15 HP Motor.
Eppenbach QV8 with 5 HP motor.
Chemicolloid Stainless Homogenizer 15 HP; 3525 RPM.
Cherry Burrell Stainless Sanitary Homogenizer Size 1500; 25 HP.
Flowmaster Kombinators Model 200.

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Unused F-B 14" x 30" Two Roll Mills
Good used 2 Roll Mills, 12"x24", 22"x60"
6 Southwark Presses, 36" x 36", 14" Ram
Stewart-Boiling Press 36" x 36", 22" Ram
HPM Self Cont. Presses, 7 and 25 Ton
EXTRUDERS: NRM 1½"; NRM 6" Rubber Tuber, many others
Royle 2" Extruder; Hydraulic Strainer 15"
VULCANIZERS: 6'x16', 41"x54", 2'x4', others
Utility Rubber Stock Cutter with Conveyor
Baker Perkins 150 Gal. Disp. Mixer, 150 HP
J H Day Mogul Mixer 150 Gal. V/Cov. 75 HP
Baker Perkins 5 Gal. Disp. Mixer, 30 HP

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3" x 2" Monel. 5'3" x 8' Stainless.
(2) 5'3" x 3" Steel or Rubber.
Feinc S/S Rot. Vac. Filter 3' x 1'.
Oliver Cont. Rot. Vacuum Filters.
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FILTERS—FILTER PRESSES

4 Pressure Filters 30" x 56" Type 316 Stainless; 100 sq. ft.
Sparkler Steel Filter Model 33 S 17.
S/S Nutsche Type Filter; 6' x 2'.
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1—BAKER PERKINS 100 GAL. T347SS DISPERSION MIXER, JKT.
2—600 GAL. STAINLESS PRESSURE TANKS, DISHED, COILS, AGIT.
1—ALLIS-CHALMERS 5' x 5' CONTIN. BALL MILL, 75 HP DRIVE.
1—NERCO-NIRO PORT. STAINLESS LAB. SPRAY DRYER.
1—FLETCHER 30" UNDERDRIVEN STAINLESS CENTRIFUGAL.
6—VALLEY 36" ALUMINUM P. & F. FILTER PRESSES, CLOSED DELIVERY, 65 CHAMBERS, HYDRAULIC CLOSURE, 1000 SQ. FT.
2—DAVENPORT #3A DEWATERING PRESSES.

DRYERS

2—Louisville 6' x 30' rotary steam-tube dryers.
5—F. J. Stokes #138J-16 vac. shelf dryers, 195 sq. ft., 16 shelves, 40" x 44".
5—BUFLOVAK 42" X 120" DRUM DRYERS, ASME 160#.
1—American 42" x 120" dbl. Drum dryer, ASME, stainless.
1—Buflovak 42" x 90" dbl. drum dryer.
1—AMERICAN 36" X 84" DBL. DRUM DRYER, ASME, VACUUM.
1—BUFLOVAK 5' X 12' SINGLE DRUM DRYER, VACUUM.
1—Buflovak 32" x 52" dbl. drum dryer, ASME 100# WP.
1—Buflovak 6" x 8" dbl. drum dryer, vacuum.
2—Buflovak Vacuum shelf dryers: 110, 98 sq. ft.
2—DAVENPORT 8' X 60' ROTARY DRYERS, 7/16" WELDED.
1—Louisville 4'6" x 25' rot. steam-tube dryer, welded.
1—Hardinge 4' x 30' rot. steam-tube dryer.
1—Bartlett 3' x 15' rotary dryer, everdur shell.
1—BOWEN STAINLESS LAB. SPRAY DRYER.

FILTERS — CENTRIFUGALS

5—SHRIVER 48" CAST IRON FILTER PRESSES, 1250 SQ. FT.
6—VALLEY 36" ALUMINUM FILTER PRESSES, 1000 SQ. FT.
1—Niagara #510-28 T316SS pressure filter.
1—OLIVER 5'3" x 8' PRECOAT ROT. VACUUM FILTER—UNUSED.
2—Oliver 5'3" precoat T316 SS rot. vacuum filters.
10—DAVENPORT DEWATERING PRESSES; #1A, 2A, 3A.
25—SHARPLES #AS-16V SUPER CENTRIFUGALS, INCONEL, SLUDGE DISCH.
3—Sharples #C-20, C-27 Super-D-Hydrators, T316SS.
2—Sharples #16-P cent., T304SS, pressuretite.
1—Bird 32" x 50" cylindrical contin. cent., T316SS.
1—TOLHURST 48" SUSP. CENT., T304SS.
1—Bird 40" susp., steel Imperf. basket.
5—A.T.&M. 40" SUSP. CENT., T304SS.
2—A.T.&M. 32" Susp. Cent., T304SS.
1—A.T.&M. 12" Susp. Cent., T304SS.
1—DeLAVAL #ACVO CONTIN. CENT., T316SS, 1955.
2—DeLaval #BUH Stainless hermetic clarifiers.

KETTLES — REACTORS

1—1800 GAL. T316SS REACTOR, JKT. & AGIT., VACUUM.
3—1350 gal. T347SS Kettles, Jkt., paddle agit.
1—1000 gal. Dopp Kettle, cast iron, Jkt. & Agit.
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2—500 gal. T304SS Reactors, Jkt. ASME, UNUSED.
6—465 GAL. T304LSS REACTORS, 150# IWP, 165# JKT.
2—200 gal. T304SS Reactors, Jkt. & Agit.
2—125 gal. T316SS Kettles, shell Jkt.
2—100 gal. T304SS Autoclave, shell jkt.

MIXERS

1—BAKER PERKINS #15, 100 GAL. DISP. BLADES, JKT., T347SS.
50—BAKER-PERKINS #17, 200 GAL. SIGMA JKTD. MIXERS.
1—Baker-Perkins #16, 150 gal. sigma jktd. mixer.
1—BAKER-PERKINS #15-UUMM, 100 GAL. DISPERSION MIXER, 100 HP, ASME JACKET, CORED BLADES, COMPRESSION COVER, MOTORIZED TJLT.
1—BAKER-PERKINS #15, 100 GAL. DISP. MIXER, T347SS, JKT.
1—J. H. Day #6 Cinc., 100 gal., sigma blades, Stainless.
2—Baker-Perkins #15, 100 gal., sigma jktd. mixer.
2—J. H. Day #5 Cinc., 75 gal., sigma blades.
1—J. H. Day #2 Cinc., 20 gal, jktd., sigma blades.
1—GEMCO 60 CU. FT. T304SS CONICAL BLENDER.

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5—Pfaudler glass lined jacketed reactors, 20 gal., 100 gal. and 200 gal. complete with agitators and drives.

1—Blaw Knox 300 gal. stainless steel vacuum receiver with coils.

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1—Whitlock Type 316 stainless steel jacketed reactor, 600 gal. complete with agitator and drive.

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3—Buflovak stainless jacketed rotary vacuum dryers, 3'x15' and 5'x30'.

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6—Western States 40" Type 316 stainless steel suspended type centrifuges complete with perforate baskets, plows and 40 HP motors.

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1—Sharples Type 316 stainless steel centrifuge, D-2.

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1—Robinson stainless steel double ribbon blender, 125 cu. ft.

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Dr. Aries Is Indicted

—Continued from page 7

uncovered by Merck employees, it is alleged.

An indictment also was returned against Dr. Aries in the Federal District Court for the District of Connecticut on December 23. It charges him with receiving, concealing and storing quantities of amprolium over a six-month period, well knowing the "drug to have been stolen, unlawfully converted, and taken."

In addition to these criminal charges, Dr. Aries faces a civil suit filed by Merck last June against him and various companies and individuals affiliated with him, seeking damages, injunctions against any further disclosure of the valuable secret data, and return of all allegedly stolen papers and documents.

Other Suits Pending

Civil and criminal actions have also been brought in Switzerland and France against Dr. Aries, who reportedly has been living abroad since the Merck suit was filed.

Another firm (Rohm & Haas Company) has filed civil actions in this country involving other products and processes, following revelations in the court records in the Merck case.

All civil and criminal actions against Dr. Aries here may be delayed because of the procedures involved in extradicting Dr. Aries to this country, according to an announcement from Merck. Extradition proceedings, it is understood, may be based on both the federal and state criminal indictments.

The Merck civil suit charges Dr. Aries with misappropriating and selling secret information relating to amprolium, a drug developed by Merck researchers to combat coccidiosis, a widespread disease of poultry.

Product Is Seen a Moneymaker

This new product, trade-marked "Amprol," was introduced by Merck in October and is expected by the company to win a substantial share of the $20 million-a-year world market for coccidiostats.

Calling his drug "Mepyrium," Dr. Aries filed allegedly fraudulent patent applications and sold manufacturing rights to companies in the United States and Europe, Merck claims in its civil actions.

These companies have since been informed how Dr. Aries obtained this product, and have terminated relations with him, Merck discloses.

A former Merck employee is said to have confessed stealing samples of amprolium and extensive data about its production and use from the Merck Sharp & Dohme Research Laboratories in Rahway, N. J., and in Elkton, Va., while employed there in 1959 and 1960.

The amprolium material, according to the confession, was taken at the explicit request of Dr. Aries, who was stated to have promised the Merck employee a 25 percent share of the proceeds of the theft.

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CHEMSOL, INC., • 74 Dod Street Elizabeth 3, New Jersey • FLanders 1-2020

Trade Name Chemicals

—Continued from page 54

name, came out last year with two new low-foaming, specialty nonionics, "Surfonic LF-5" and "Surfonic LF-6."

The products, still considered in the development stage, are expected to find ready markets in high-spray, high-pressure cleaning systems where low-foaming ability is a prime requisite. These would include automatic dishwashers, in household and commercial use.

The development of synthetic alcohols from the oxo process and synthetic straight-chain alcohols derived from olefin polymerization is being watched with great interest since they form possible sources of raw materials for nonionic surfactants.

Most trade observers feel that the competition, if there is any, would be between the oxo-type alcohols and fatty alcohols rather than between oxo alcohols and alkylphenols.

The impact that oxo-type alcohols eventually have on the nonionics raw materials picture will depend on their coming in at an attractive price.

Producers Aim for Big Plasticizer Mart

For producers of higher alcohols, the big market (75-80 percent) is for use in production of vinyl plasticizers. But oxo capacity continues to grow, and a major plasticizer producer, Monsanto Chemical Company, is aiming at self-sufficiency in this area.

The St. Louis-based firm last week announced that it will manufacture a variety of oxo alcohols in a major plant to be constructed at its Chocolate Bayou, Tex., chemical complex. The oxo plant is slated to come on stream late next year.

According to Robert M. Morris, general manager of the organic chemicals division, the oxo alcohol plant will be a flexible unit for producing normal and isobutanol, isooctanol, isodecanol, 2-ethylhexanol and other such alcohols in varying quantities depending on the olefin charge.

Thus, with oxo capacity far in excess of apparent demand, some observers feel that these materials, especially tridecyl alcohol, could carve out an important place in the surfactants field.

Nonionics based on ethylene oxide may also make use of tall oil acids in detergent formulations. Not much growth is expected in this area.

Reports indicate that alkylphenol-ethylene oxide adducts have begun to encroach on some washing powder markets previously the province of tall oil-based surfactants.

However, soaps, detergents and disinfectants take a substantial portion of tall oil acid output. It's estimated that better than 20 percent of tall oil fatty acids consumption is for these end-uses, ranking second only to protective coatings outlet.

Trade Name Briefs

ADHESIVES: Morningstar-Paisely, Inc., has added two new members to the "Therma-Tite" line of bottle label adhesives. "Therma-Tite 25-673" is applicable to labeling of drug and cosmetic bottles and is effective on bottles with light silicone or stearate coatings.

"Therma-Tite 25-2247" was developed for labeling wine, syrup, salad dressing, condiment and other bottles that are subjected to damp storage conditions in ice boxes and refrigerators.

ADSORBANTS: Linde Company is supplying an improved grade of adsorbant for sweetening and purifying liquid hydrocarbons. The company says it has upgraded its molecular sieve "Type 13X" to six times the attrition strength and over three times the crush strength of the previous product.

Major use is in sweetening propane and butane by adsorption of objectionable sulfides. Price on a quantity discount schedule ranges from $1.75 to $1.95 a pound, f.o.b. Tonawanda, N. Y.

URETHANES: Mobay Chemical Company has a granular form of urethane resin which makes possible production of urethane elastomer items by fast, low-cost injection and transfer molding and extrusion.

Trade-named "Texin," the new resin is said to cut curing time from hours to seconds. Previously, a time-consuming liquid casting method was used which blocked off large markets for mass produced parts such as those used by the automotive industry, Mobay points out.

"PHOSGARDS": Monsanto Chemical Company reports its "Phosgard B-52-R" organopolyphosphorus flame retardant is marked for early commercialization on the basis of developmental work currently being carried out.

A previous report (OPD, 3/6/61) indicated development of bromine-phosphorus flame retardants had been held back by the problem of compatibility in resin systems. However, Monsanto now reports there has been no delaying of developmental evaluation of "B-52-R" by any problems of compatibility.

RUBBER CHEMICALS: H. M. Royal, Inc., Downey, Calif., has been named exclusive west coast distributor by Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation for accelerators, vulcanizing agents, antioxidants and other rubber compounding chemicals. George J. Klein, rubber chemicals sales manager for Pennsalt, says utilization of Royal's sales facilities "will enable us to triple our coverage of west coast rubber manufacturers and provide much better service in the area than heretofor possible."

Glidden Expands Holdings

—Continued from page 3

in Sweden for the past ten years and is Sweden's largest paint manufacturer in both the consumer and industrial fields.

In addition to providing Glidden with a direct participation in the expanding Western European paint markets, the new partnership sets up a three-way exchange of research and technical information in which Glidden, Becker and Wulfing will take part.

Wulfing was founded in 1883 and has established a strong reputation for quality industrial paint products and automotive finishes. The West German firm has a 110,000-square-foot plant and modern research and laboratory facilities at Wuppertal, in the heart of West Germany's industrial Ruhr area.

The newly constituted company will continue to operate under the German name and will be managed by Horst Wulfing, its present general manager, and Birger Westholm, presently sales manager of AB Wilh. Becker.

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 33

Zinc phenolsulfonate NF gran., dms	lb.	.45		.46
NF powd. dms	lb.	.48		.49
Zinc resinate precip 7.2-7.6% Zn dms., frt. alld	lb.	.45	-	—
Zinc silicofluoride tms works	lb.		"½	.14
Zinc stearate USP ctns. c.l.	lb.	.41	-	—
ctns. l.c.l.	lb.	.41		—
	lb.	.42		.46
Zinc sulfate powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn bgs. c.l. dlvd E	100 lbs	8.75		—
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd E	100 lbs	9.75	-	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls 40c higher				
Zinc sulfide pure bgs c.l. dlvd	lb.	2530-		—
Zinc undecylenate 75-lb fib. dms., f.o.b. works	lb.	2.04	-	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate				
Zinc-ammonium chloride bgs c.l. works	100 lbs	10.25	-	—
bbls. c.l., works	100 lbs	10.85	-	—
bbls. l.c.l. works	100 lbs	11.35	-	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb dms., frt alld	lb.	.26	-	—
Normal, 250-lb dms., frt. alld	lb.	.55	-	—
Zircon (G) gran bgs c.l works.	lb.	.03½		—
Zircon (G) gran., bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03½		—
bgs. 1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.04		—
bgs. smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½		—
Zircon (G) milled bgs. c.l. works.	lb.	.04½		—
bgs. 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04½		—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.04½		—
bgs. 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½		—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c higher				
Zirconium acetate soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms. c.l. 30,000 lbs min., works	lb.	.23	-	—
Zirconium hydride powd. electronic grade dms. works	lb.	14.00		15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls or bgs. works	lb.	1.50		—
Electric-fused lump, bgs. 500 to 1,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.48½	-	—
bgs. smaller lots, works	lb.	.51	-	—
milled bgs. c.l., works	lb.	.62	-	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.62½	-	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.63½		—
bgs. 500 to 1,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.64	-	—
bgs. smaller lots works	lb.	.66	-	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs. works	lb.	.55		.65
Opacifier grade 85-90% ZrO_2 bgs.,	lb.	.27	-	.50
Stabilized oxide 91% ZrO_2 milled, bgs	lb.	.62		.85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst. ctns., 5-ton lots works	lb.	.37½		—

Bids Wanted

Fertilizer, 31,700 metric tons. Tender No. SGB/SUP/10-A/2, bids invited until April 10 by the Gezira Board of Supplies Department, Barakat, Headquarters, Sudan. Bidding instructions, specifications and other pertinent data are available on loan from the Trade Development Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, US Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

Lime, chemical, hydrated, 50 lb. paper bags, truckload lots, for palletized truck shipments only, material shall be suitable for water treatment purposes and contain at least 90 to 95 percent readily available $Ca(H_2O)$, fresh slacked, air ploated and free from lumps and cakes. Term contract, for the period July 1, 1960 thru June 30, 1962. Indefinite quantity. Delivery to: Supply Officer, Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N. C. Bid IFB 146-42-61B, May 1. Request for such IFB should be received not later than 10 days from the publication of the synopsis (March 27). Supply Officer, Marine Air Station, Cherry Point, N. C.

Imports at U. S. Ports

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TARTARIC ACID—1,000 bgs, Leonhardt & Brush, Barcelona
2,250 bgs, Leonhardt & Brush, San Feliu de Guixols
150 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Marseille
THYME LEAVES—60 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Marseille
82 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille
THYROID POWDER—13 cs, American Roland Corp, Rotterdam
TITANIUM DIOXIDE, ANATASE—800 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Kobe
TURMERIC—320 bgs, A G Dunn, Alleppey
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Alleppey
80 bgs, R J Spitz, Alleppey
80 bgs, M J Golombeck, Alleppey
56 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kingston
23 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
203 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Port Au Prince
160 bgs, Port Au Prince
UREA, SYNTHETIC—1,990 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—12 cs, Djibouti
WAX—1,905 bgs, Hostawax Co, Bremerhaven
WOOL WAX ACID—20 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
1,2,4-XYLENOL—1 dm, Fairmont Chemical Co, Rotterdam
m-XYLOL—2 dms, Karr Ellis, Hamburg
YACCA GUM—152 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Port Adelaide
YLANG YLANG OIL—1 dm, Djibouti
ZINC CYANIDE—28 dms, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Genoa
ZINC OXIDE—1,440 bgs, Imperial Color Chemical & Paper Corp, Vera Cruz

Los Angeles

SODIUM NITRATE—24,597 bgs, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
110 tons, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
CALCIUM CARBONATE—2,000 bgs, H R Hunt Putty Co, Antwerp
800 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
CAMPHOR POWDER—10 cs, A J Fritz, Keelung
COPAL GUM—70 bgs, H W Peabody, Manila
COPRA—950 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Jagna
800 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
CREOSOTE OIL—1,800 tons, Asaka N Y Inc, Yokohama
FERROUS SULFATE—1,815 bgs, Kobe
IODINE, CRUDE—60 dms, Yokohama
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—4,606 tons, S Western Sugar & Molasses Co, Manzanillo
1,496 tons, S Western Sugar & Molasses Co, Mazatlan
PEPPER, BLACK—140 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, T P Gonzales, Kobe
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—234,868 bbls, Richfield Oil Co, Bandar
148,639 bbls, Powerline Oil Co, Aruba
456,055 bbls, Union Oil Co, Sherburg Island
POTASH, CAUSTIC—30 dms, Antwerp

Philadelphia

ANTHRACENE OIL—70 dms, J F Faunce, Liverpool
ANTIMONY OXIDE—2,000 bgs, Glasgow
ASBESTOS FIBER—2,600 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Lourenco Marques
800 bgs, Lourenco Marques
BONE—4,680 bgs, Ossa Products, Buenos Aires
558 tons, Velleman Corp, Buenos Aires
2,100 bgs, Baugh & Son, Buenos Aires
7,050 bgs, Phila National Bank, Bombay
833 bgs, Antwerp
CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,600 bgs, Pluess Stauffer, Antwerp
2,200 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
1,680 bgs, Antwerp
CALCIUM PHOSFATE, DIBASIC—800 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
CASEIN—1,260 bgs, National Casein Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Sancor Corp, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, E Lang, Buenos Aires
660 bgs, National Casein Co, Melbourne
CASTOR OIL—200 tons, Salvador
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—800 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Genoa
CHINA CLAY—6,437 tons, Manzanille
CLAY—600 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Bremen
CORN OIL—99 tons, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—160 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Glasgow
FERROUS SULFATE—20 dms, Physicians Drug Co, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—8,921 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HEXANOL—120 dms, Hamburg
MAGNESITE—200 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Rotterdam
1,000 tons, Split
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—100 bgs, Keer Maurer, Liverpool
600 bgs, Darlington Chemical Co, Liverpool
MAGNESIUM OXIDE—400 bgs, Keer Maurer, Manchester
MANGROVE EXTRACT—600 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore
MENTHOL—115 cs, Vicks Chemical Co, Santos
OLIVE OIL—75 dms, Phila National Bank, Malaga
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—117,467 bbls, Mobil Oil Co, La Salina
250,855 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
115,569 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
126,573 bbls, Texaco Co, Puerto Palmas
311,634 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bachaquero
255,994 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bandar Mashur
146,996 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
202,740 bbls, Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
222,114 bbls, Texaco Co, Covenas
150,143 bbls, Texaco Co, Puerto La Cruz
PHOSPHATE ROCK—4,000 tons, H J Baker & Bro, Curacao
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—625 bls, Capetown
QUERRACHO EXTRACT—2,177 bgs, Tan American Co, Buenos Aires
RUTILE SAND—2,010 bgs, Brisbane
SODIUM CYANIDE—200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM NITRATE—4,000 tons, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
TANNIC ACID—174 dms, Glasgow
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,939 bgs, Geismar & Co, Kohsichang
UREA—600 bgs, Rotterdam
WATTLE EXTRACT—360 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
439 bgs, International Products Corp, Durban
426 bgs, Elkan River Plate Corp, Durban
2,171 bgs, Durban
XYLENOL—95 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Liverpool
ZIRCON SAND—4,999 bgs, Brisbane
1,491 bgs, Sydney

San Francisco

ALUMINUM OXIDE, ABRASIVE GRAIN—152 kgs, W C Auger & Co, Manchester
ANTIMONY OXIDE—500 bgs, National Lead Co, Hull
CALCIUM CARBONATE—4,000 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—1,000 bgs, D Hicks, Trieste
800 bgs, P W Bellingall, Antwerp
CALCIUM NITRATE—25,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Wheeler & Miller, Rotterdam
CASEIN—40 bgs, Rocsei Lab, Melbourne
1,200 bgs, E Lang, Buenos Aires
490 bgs, Buenos Aires
CODLIVER OIL—5 dms, Randal Nutritional Products, Stavanger
CORN STARCH—150 bgs, Geismar & Co, Amsterdam
CUMIN SEED—545 bgs, T P Gonzales, Kobe
DEXTRIN—400 bgs, Adhesive Products Inc, Rotterdam
FISHMEAL—1,600 bgs, Van Camp Sea Food Co, Pago Pago
492 tons, Woodward Dickerson, Chimbote
100 tons, F P Dow, Callao
247 tons, Marine Midland Trust Co, Chimbote
740 tons, Albumina Supply Co, Callao
1,220 tons, Wilbur Ellis Co, Callao
3,697 tons, Chimbote
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Pacific Graphite Co, Hong Kong
HEXACHLOROETHANE—25 bgs, D Hicks, Hamburg
KELPMEAL—200 bgs, Sea Weed Products, Kristiansund
LACTALBUMIN—678 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
666 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
LAUREL LEAVES—41 bls, Genoa
MINERAL LUBRICATING OIL—150 dms, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Amsterdam
NAPHTHA—19,556 tons, Tidewater Oil Co, Aruba
OLIVE OIL—148 dms, Cadiz
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, McClintock Stern Co, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, American Commerce Co, Kobe
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—228 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
SAGE LEAVES—300 bls, Trieste
SESAME SEED—700 bgs, Corinto
TAPIOCA FLOUR—250 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bangkok
UREA—6,250 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
ZINC-AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—70 bbls, Great Western Chemical Co, Antwerp
ZIRCON SAND—680 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Brisbane
2,000 bgs, G Young, Brisbane
3,924 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Brisbane
20,038 bgs, Titanium Metals Corp, Brisbane

OPD Reports From Europe

French Chemicals Hit by Tariff Cuts

—Continued from page 5

outside the Common Market remains at 29 percent, against the current 18 percent for Common Market producers.

Few of the major French chemical companies have yet reported their net incomes for 1960, but the average sales increase was about 20 percent and only one out of thirty-five publicly-held companies experienced a sales decline last year.

It is generally believed that these concerns suffered the same tightening of profit margins reported by their US, German and British counterparts.

Pechiney Issues Sales Figures

Pechiney, one of the major French chemical firms with about half its sales volume in aluminum, has issued preliminary profit figures for 1960 which give no comfort at all to the hope that sales gains will be matched by profit increases.

With a 1960 sales jump of 22.5 percent to $196 million, Pechiney's estimated net income actually declined by 10.5 percent to around $6,950,000.

The preliminary accounts of Pechiney indicate that the biggest part of this earnings decline is due to a large increase in amortization charges as the company strains to expand to meet Common Market challenges. Amortization by Pechiney in 1960 was $27.1 million, up nearly 69 percent on the $16.1 million of 1959.

Company Expects 14.5 Percent Gain

Pechiney's president, Raoul de Vitry, estimates that volume of the company in the current year will be about $225 million, a gain of about 14.5 percent over 1960.

But company officials pointedly say Pechiney will continue to make the "maximum possible amortization allowed by law" in its efforts to self-finance expansion.

Even before the surprise tariff cuts on April 1, Pechiney was declaring that the acceleration of the Common Market combined with greatly increased American competition growing out of the US recession was putting great pressure on prices and making sales difficult.

The company notes it will continue to cut its own costs as much as possible, while defending its traditional sales channels.

French chemical companies have been concentrating much of their expansion in plastics and the statistics for 1960 show that their exports topped imports for the first time.

Plastic imports into France were 47,000 metric tons in 1957, 39,000 tons in 1958, 37,000 tons in 1959 and 26,000 tons in 1960.

Exports over the same period have risen from 10,500 metric tons in 1957 to 17,500 tons in 1958, 33,000 tons in 1959 and 40,000 tons in 1960.

Total French plastic output last year was up 30 percent to 340,000 metric tons.

Chemical Industry Show Draws Record Registration

The twenty-eighth Exposition of Chemical Industries, slated for November 27 through December 1 at the New York Coliseum, promises to establish new records, with some 475 companies now planning displays eight months in advance.

Reporting the record registration, E. K. Stevens, exposition manager, foresees the largest event ever held in the US covering the broad range of equipment, materials and services used by the chemical process industries.

Unusually high interest has also been shown by foreign companies planning to send representatives to the display, Mr. Stevens reports.

DCAT Sets Meeting Dates

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Association has chosen September 14 to 17 as dates for its seventy-first annual meeting. The association's executive committee has voted to return to the Pocono Manor Inn at Pocono Manor, Pa., after an absence of four years.

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